

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

No. 335, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

The Famine Campaign in Southern India, 1876-1878. By William Digby. In Two Volumes. (Longmans & Co.)

ON January 1, 1877, Lord Lytton, as Viceroy, opened at Delhi the Durbar at which the proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain as Empress of India was carried out with splendour befitting the assumption of that Imperial rule which England held. If we can boast with just pride that that rule is the most beneficent example of a vast collection of races under the sway of a handful of foreigners which the annals of history can show, it might seem to a desponding view as though Providence had determined to mark the epoch of the nominal assumption of an existing sovereignty with a proof of the powerlessness of man to contend with nature. Amid the splendours of the Cloth of Gold at Delhi the grim spectre of famine was obtruding on the thoughts of all, and had already fastened its iron grip on all central Southern India; while the Government of India was declaring nobly and honestly, as it hoped, that it would save human life at any cost and any effort, and that *no man, woman, or child should die of starvation*, thousands had already perished, and the victims of famine were to be counted in millions before the dreadful visitation was to end.

The attention of all engaged in the Indian Government has for years been turned to this possible danger. The famine in Orissa, which, though strictly local, owing to the peculiarity of the province, without railroads or even roads, and with a dangerous if not inaccessible coast at that season of the year, had been most fatal in its results, and had served as a warning; while the terrible mortality, which under native rulers would have been regarded as a necessary concomitant of a failure of the crops, had been accepted as disgraceful to our own, and the keynote was then struck that under our Government no human being was under any circumstances to die of want. A few years later, in 1874, famine was anticipated in Bengal, and was met on this principle. In fact, as it turned out, there was no famine: it was only a scare; but millions were lavished to meet the threatened danger, and the tax-paying public were indignant at an expenditure on one province which was known to have resulted in illimitable waste, and which there seemed to have been no real danger to call for. It is believed that

during the so-called Bengal Famine, in the most densely-populated and perhaps, as regards the lower classes, the poorest region in India, twenty-seven persons died of want—a number that would probably, if the truth were known, be equalled daily in any large European city. It was urged, and urged truly, that it was outside the duty of Government to administer alms to the whole population of a province at the expense of the Empire; that poverty and misery, always sore in the land, however aggravated by scarcity, must be left to private charity; and that the Government should confine its efforts, first, to assist private trade in every manner in supplying food where local supplies were wanting: secondly, in providing work for every member of the community to enable him to buy food, at rates that would suffice to support life under famine prices.

Meanwhile the famine that occurred in Western and Southern India was no scare, but a fearful reality. Mr. Digby's volumes contain a faithful and most valuable account of the famine in Bombay, Mysore, and Madras; and in this paper I will confine myself to the last presidency, with which the work of my life has been connected, and in which I naturally take most interest.

In Madras, the districts of Bellary and Kurnool are dependent for their cultivation almost entirely on the early rains of June and July; they hardly feel the effects of the north-east monsoon or later rains which fall over the rest of the Madras presidency from October to December. The district of Cuddapah shares more than most in the benefit of both monsoons, and in all the other districts, the early rains of the south-west monsoon are felt less as the country approaches the coast, while the coast districts may be considered to be dependent entirely on the late rains of the north-east monsoon.

The districts of Kurnool and Bellary have a rich black soil, specially suited for dry cultivation, as it is called in India, and with moderate showers produce magnificent crops of millet without requiring artificial irrigation. I was Collector of the Kurnool district for the six best years of my life, and can state that a finer set of peasants were not to be found on the face of the earth than the thriving and intelligent ryots, with whom for that period I lived in daily friendly intercourse. The district was the scene of the labours of the Madras Irrigation Company, and in it and in Cuddapah upwards of one million sterling has been spent on their scheme for diverting the waters of the river Toombadra into a canal through these districts. If irrigation schemes are, as enthusiasts assert, the panacea for Indian famines, here should have been an oasis in the desert: here, in place of bare and dusty plains, should have been, as Dante describes them,

"Li ruscelletti che de' verdi colli
Del Casentin discendon giu in Arno,
Facciando i lor canali e freddi e molli."
(*Inferno*, Canto xxx.)

Alas! this noble district was the first to feel and the last to escape from famine's deadly grip, and the fact is in itself an answer to the well-meaning but mistaken enthusiasts who advocate lavish expenditure on works

of irrigation, however unsuitable these may be to the want of the locality.

The early rains of 1876 had failed, and when the north-east monsoon in the same year failed also, the Madras Government knew that it was no longer mere local scarcity, but a famine in the land. The Hon. D. Arbuthnot, a member of the Board of Revenue, and formerly Collector of the district, was deputed to visit Kurnool, and appears to have been the first to report cases of actual deaths from want. The action of the Government had been prompt—relief works had been instituted wherever required, and from the first the magnitude of the disaster had been fitly appreciated. The humane intentions of the Duke of Buckingham and his Councillors, Sir W. Robinson and the late Hon. R. S. Ellis, are simply beyond praise. It cannot, however, be denied that one error was committed: in a state of nervous apprehension that private trade would fail in the gigantic task of supplying food to a starving people, the Government bought on its own account 30,000 tons of rice, and endeavoured to keep the transaction secret. Secrecy was of course impossible, and the only certain result would have been to frighten private trade, and defeat the objects of the movement. The Government of India at once, and rightly, stopped the proceeding, and the event proved that private trade, fostered but not competed with, was equal to the strain; for, though the early crops in 1877 were utterly lost, and until the monsoon of that year there was no prospect even of food being produced within the presidency, the supply poured into the ports and carried by the railways was sufficient to keep down prices to the previous famine rates, and to provide a bare subsistence for the bulk of a vast population. Had Government continued to purchase, knowing the impossibility of competing with it, private trade would have withdrawn from the struggle, and the difficulty of feeding a starving people would have been terribly enhanced.

It was probably this error and a suspicion that the Local Government had taken an exaggerated view of the calamity, and were consequently extravagant in their demands, that induced the Supreme Government to send one of their body, Sir R. Temple, as a delegate to visit the famine-stricken provinces. With his usual well-known energy, Sir R. Temple started instantly on his mission, and, before the Duke of Buckingham had returned to Madras, had been able in *five days* to inspect and report on famine operations in Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah. The delegate came, and saw, and, if the writing of Reports on preconceived opinions could have conquered the famine, Sir Richard would also have conquered. He had been responsible for the extravagance with which the pseudo-famine in Bengal had been met in 1874, and he rightly determined that that mistake should not be repeated. He believed that the calamity in Madras had been exaggerated, and that the finances of the empire were being needlessly squandered, and he acted and wrote on that belief. His proceedings created great jealousies, heart-burning, and distrust, and were apparently pro-

ductive of no advantage. His action consisted chiefly in dismissing from relief works every able-bodied or well-dressed labourer, and in reducing the rates of pay on relief works under civil agency to a daily pay of three farthings, *plus* the value of one pound of grain. He believed that this step would result in a saving to the finances of 25 per cent. on famine expenditure. As it was necessary at once to supplement this rate by payments for children, and for Sundays, on which work was not exacted, there was probably no saving at all, and the only result appears to have been an unseemly controversy between Sir Richard and the Madras Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Cleg-horn, on the sufficiency of a famine diet of one pound of grain per day to maintain life. The delegate was not sparing in praise and censure, distributed to the local officials in proportion, not to their efforts to save life, but to save money. *Laudari a laudato* is generally desired; but I do not think that any Madras worker lost heart at Sir Richard's blame, while doubtless some tender conscience must have felt twinges at his praise.

The principles laid down by the Supreme Government for the guidance of their delegate were unimpeachable; but the mission was a most delicate one, which only peculiar tact could save from its natural appearance of supersession of local authority. It was not a success.

The early rains of 1877 were again a failure, and for another year there could be no prospect of relief. The Government struggled energetically with the calamity: public works were opened everywhere for the able-bodied; relief camps were formed to give food to those unable to work; and even village relief, in the shape of a money dole to the distressed, was instituted, to endeavour to carry out the principle that Government would in all cases prevent death from want. It was a vain attempt. In spite of every effort, thousands were dying weekly, and the well-meant efforts for village relief resulted necessarily in widespread frauds and greater demoralisation of the community than prevention of mortality. The general distribution of alms by Government organisation is an impossibility, and, harsh as it may sound, it might have been better not to attempt it. Humanity dictated the effort, and no one should blame the failure. In famines private charity has its place independently of all that Government can do; and in the month of August the public of Madras appealed for help to the public of England, to afford assistance to the authorities in their battle to save life. There is no doubt that this appeal was misconceived by the Supreme Government of India, and consequently discouraged. I regard this as the one great error committed by Lord Lytton, whose conduct throughout this crisis seems otherwise unexceptionable. He appears to have regarded the appeal as a confession of Government impotence and a protest on the part of the Madras public, if not of the Local Government, against the failure of the policy of the Government of India. When, late in August, Lord Lytton visited Madras, he saw that he had been mistaken, and the support which he then

accorded to the Relief Committee was the best antidote to the bitter feelings that had been roused in Madras by his previous mistaken action.

The answer made to the appeal in England and her colonies was a magnificent example of public charity. More than 800,000*l.* was in all subscribed, and sent to the Madras Relief Committee to assist distress in Southern India; and as, fortunately, together with this noble aid the seasonable rains at last came, and nature relented from her long cruelty, the munificent aid thus furnished and distributed by private effort supplied that help which Government alone could never have given. Houses were rebuilt; poor ryots were supplied with cattle in place of those they had lost to enable them to renew the cultivation of their fields; weavers and other handicraftsmen received the means both to support life for a time, and to renew their abandoned industries; and a bond was knitted between England and her sore-smitten dependency—that of help in time of need—which it is a calumny on human nature to think can ever be forgotten.

Lord Lytton's visit to Madras was fortunately followed by seasonable rains, which alone could have enabled the presidency to recover. I think the Minute recorded by him before starting on this visit is the ablest Famine Paper on record, and that the principles there laid down should be the guide in any such future calamity. It is idle, however, to suppose that in any such crisis any human efforts can avert the loss of life. The mortality in the late Madras Famine—when every official, from the Governor, the Duke of Buckingham, to the subordinate district officers, was inspired at least with the desire to do his best and spare no toil—has not yet been officially computed. It may probably be never known with accuracy. Unofficial calculations set it down at three millions out of twenty, and it is certain that in the most severely affected districts the diminution in the population, whether caused by death or emigration, amounts to 25 per cent.

I can honestly refer all interested in so dreadful a calamity to Mr. Digby's work, which contains a well-written and impartial account of one of the most fearful visitations with which it has ever been the lot of a benevolent Government to contend.

JAMES INNES MINCHIN.

A Compendium of the Philosophy of Ancient History. By the Rev. H. Formby. (Burns & Oates.)

WHATEVER its intrinsic value may be, this book demands notice, as it presents us with the philosophy of pre-Christian history from a Roman Catholic point of view. In order, as he says, to vindicate the faith of his Church against the "kingdom of mere reason and nature," Mr. Formby has expounded ancient history in the light of a theory which may be new, at least to Protestants. We may pass over that part of the scheme which depends on the Biblical narrative, and will only touch on what is more or less novel in the author's views. Mr. Formby undertakes to prove that each of the five

"Imperial" nations—viz. Assyria, Babylon, Persia, the Empire of Alexander, and Rome—had a commission to preserve the tradition of monotheism bequeathed by Noah; and that this commission was in all cases conveyed through the medium of the Hebrews by means of predictions and warnings. To this end the Hebrew people have providentially crossed the path of each of these nations in succession. In order to establish the first part of his proposition, he, of course, falls back on the belief that monotheism was the original faith of all nations. His argument involves the common confusion between the belief in one god and the belief in many gods of whom one is supreme. Prof. Max Müller among others has cautioned us that the worshipper's habit of ascribing supremacy to the god whom he happens to be addressing need not point to monotheism. The author falls into another common error in mistaking a certain stage of astrolatry for monotheism—that stage, namely, when the original significance of the objects of worship is half forgotten, while the growing polytheism has not yet become completely anthropomorphic. In reference to the religion of the Assyrians, for example, his proposition is by no means justified by a quotation from Lenormant, who merely says that their god Ilu was supreme among many others. If he had gone a little further back, he would have been confronted by the fact that this very god is but a later form of Ilâh, who is known to have represented the sun. But the theory most manifestly breaks down when we come to Greece and Rome. It is perfectly true that the later intellectual movement of Greece contributed essentially to the advance of monotheism. Cudworth's laborious researches, embodied in his *Intellectual System*, still form the chief treasury of information on this subject. They led him to the conclusion that Greek philosophy from Socrates downwards, and the same philosophy in its Roman dress, was undoubtedly monotheistic in its tendency. This was no novel idea. The same position was taken by the early Christian apologists in waging their battle with the Pagan philosophers. Indeed, the debt has not yet been half acknowledged. It cannot be too clearly recognised that Socrates did all in his power, under the most hostile conditions, to lay the foundations of monotheism by his doctrine of Providence and Providential design. It would be impossible to overrate the influence of Plato's reasoning when he arrived at the conception of a self-existent soul independent of matter, and sought to demonstrate, from his theory of Ideas, that the existence of such a soul is neither limited by birth nor death. But Mr. Formby considers himself bound to prove that the Greeks were somehow indebted to the Hebrews for the germs of this philosophy. So far as concerns Philo and Neoplatonism, he would probably allow that the debt is the other way. If we accept the statement that Pythagoras resided in the course of his travels with the prophetic school on Mount Carmel, we must remember that he—the only great theocratic reformer who rose up among the Greeks—did not rely on monotheism. But Mr. Formby offers not a jot of real evidence. He has nothing to produce except the fact that

Alexander the Great paid a visit to the high-priest Jaddus in Jerusalem! He blandly acknowledges that "this remains as a province of study which has still to be conquered for the cause of faith."

With reference to Rome, Mr. Formby of course lays stress on her mission to reunite the nations and repair the breach caused by the confusion of Babel. We are then confronted with the inference that the Eternal City is still the only possible centre of unity. But, in order to make the parallel as close as possible, he tries to prove that the city of Rome grew out of the humblest elements. "Rome," he says, "never had any antecedents, good or bad; its citizens were simply without an ancestry." This is an error which is due to the delusive legend of the Asylum of Romulus. The antecedents of Rome were, on the contrary, marvellously favourable. She concentrated in herself all the best elements in Italy—Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan. Again, he insists that Rome was but a city, independent of nationality. He forgets that she owed her greatness to the patriotism of the soldiers who made her mistress of Italy—a patriotism which was at first limited both by nationality and rank, but proved capable of growing wider without becoming weaker. Throughout the whole book the author ignores the moral value and necessity of national feeling, which necessarily implies the division of mankind.

Mr. Formby has already expounded in a larger work the thesis that ancient Rome was once in possession of monotheism, and derived it from the Hebrews. As might be anticipated, the thread of evidence is of the slightest kind. It hangs, in fact, on the mere surmise that Numa may have been among the strangers who visited the schools of sacred learning in Jerusalem and on Mount Carmel. It may be allowed that the worship of Numa was less anthropomorphic than that of later times; but that it reached or even approached monotheism is simply incredible, considering all that is known of the early Italian beliefs, which, even among the Sabines, were probably not less manifold, though far less imaginative, than those of the Greeks. So large an inference is certainly not warranted by the statement—on which Prof. E. von Lassaulx has built a similar theory—that Numa's laws and institutes, accidentally discovered B.C. 181, were burnt by the Senate on grounds of policy, presumably on account of their discrepancy with the existing creed. The truer presumption is that these books were spurious, embodying a new-fangled theosophy of Greek origin. That Jupiter was supreme, especially when he came to personify Rome itself, proves nothing. Beyond these few inconclusive or irrelevant facts neither Mr. Formby nor his authorities offer anything in the way of evidence. And Mr. Formby does not improve his case by appealing to Cudworth's "perfectly explicit testimony," and then innocently quoting a passage where the learned divine unfortunately derives "Jove" from "Jehovah"! GEORGE C. WARR.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.

Las Bibliotecas Europeas y algunas de la América Latina con un Apéndice sobre el Archivo General de Indias en Sevilla, la Dirección de Hidrografía y la Biblioteca de la Real Academia de la Historia en Madrid. Por Vicente G. Quesada, Director de la Biblioteca de Buenos Aires. Tomo I. (Buenos Aires.)

THIS work reminds us of the good old days when there was time to write at length and to read at leisure. For this busier age there is much that Señor Quesada has said that might well have been omitted. It is almost farcical to read in a volume as large as a folio that the readers at the Royal Library of Berlin are forbidden to double down the leaves of the books they are consulting (p. 268)! The work, however, is one of good faith, and contains much matter of interest and value. Señor Quesada, having undertaken the task of reorganising the library of Buenos Aires, took advantage of a tour in Europe to visit most of the libraries of the first rank in the Old World, and to enquire into their history, organisation, methods, and results. We have, therefore, a series of comparative studies of library science. Some of the collections were merely visited in tourist fashion, and none were exhaustively examined. It was, however, impossible that a patient observer trained in scientific methods should pass through these great depositories of learning without noting much that is of interest, not merely to librarians, but to book-lovers generally. Books are so universally the weapons and constant companions of the cultivated that an author who treats of their history or preservation is sure at least of a sympathetic audience. It may be limited, but it will probably be appreciative. To such an audience Señor Quesada appeals. His endeavour to say all that can be said, his evident desire to set down naught in malice, and his profuse gratitude to those who have afforded him documentary aid or personal courtesy, will win their regard. He very frankly explains the difficulties that impede a rapid investigation of the methods and condition of a large library. The subdivision of labour renders each *employé* a specialist, perhaps, in his own department, but ignorant alike of the details of other sections, and of the general plan of the establishment. To this may be added that our author is not a librarian to the "manner born." He has confessedly not made the study of library economy the specialty in his life, and, further, his enquiries were in some cases at least hampered by a want of familiarity with the languages of Europe. Señor Quesada distinguishes between librarian and bibliographer, and endorses the view that the keeper has no time to be the maker of books. This is one of those half-truths more likely to be mischievous than something remoter from the truth. Magliabecchi, whose extraordinary memory and generosity in the communication of his stores of knowledge mark him as a model librarian, wrote little or nothing. On the other hand, who can say that the literary labours of Lepsius and of Gorresio have detracted from the usefulness of the establishments

they direct? It is clear that no definite rule can exist on such a matter. If the literary faculty exists it will probably find useful and suitable expression. Señor Quesada considers the National Library of Paris to be the most important in the world, and places next to it the British Museum, and afterwards the State libraries of Munich, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Brussels, Madrid, and Italy. This appreciation is open to criticism. We are inclined to think that in extent, rapidity of growth, and liberality of management, the British Museum is entitled to the first place. The omission of any reference to the magnificent foundation of Sir Thomas Bodley is sufficiently remarkable.

Señor Quesada publishes some statistics as to the number of volumes intended for public use in different countries. The figures are utterly fallacious and misleading (p. 23). There is both truth and error in his estimate of our own country:—

"La Gran Bretaña tiene pocos libros in sus bibliotecas públicas, y sobre todo, le falta al pueblo el instrumento mas poderoso de cultura, las lenguas vivas. Pueblo sensato, pero demasiado orgullo, cree que con su lengua nativa puede saberle todo, aplicando todos los descubrimientos, fruto del labor ageno" (p. 25).

It is interesting to notice the impression upon our traveller of his first contact with the great world of London, which has a population greater than that of the entire Argentine Republic. The sense of its colossal immensity was only increased by a subsequent visit. The circular room of the British Museum excites his admiration, and he pronounces it "a model reading-room and worthy of the great metropolis of the English people." He says that since 1828 an annual catalogue has been published of the additions to the Department of MSS. (p. 150). We wish this were true. He sees the hindrance to investigation caused by the want of some aid to the subject-matter contents of the library.

"Suppose that some one is working at the history of the conquest of the Rio de la Plata. Is it possible that he should know what has been written in various languages, and at different times, and what may yet remain inedited in MS. collections? It seems to me evident that he cannot. By confining the catalogues to an alphabetical list of authors investigation is rendered difficult, and works which might be useful remain untouched."

The criticism is perfectly just, and should carry all the more weight since Señor Quesada has warm praise for the manner in which the catalogues are made accessible to the public instead of being reserved for the service of the *employés* as in many great libraries.

At Berlin there are catalogues of subjects and of authors, and the latter contain biographical notes of the writers whose works are recorded (p. 291). Señor Quesada urges the question of cost on the attention of those who, like the present writer, would print the catalogues of large libraries (p. 290), and repeats the stock argument as to the confusion which would arise from the continual increase of supplements (p. 477). He does not think them useless, but holds that their utility is not in proportion to their cost (p. 564). The Ambrosian Library has one evil distinction, for its founder, it is said, prohibited, under

pain of excommunication, the preparation of a catalogue of it (p. 515). The library of Brussels has devised an excellent method for making known its riches. This is by the publication each quarter of a list of its additions in the *Moniteur Belge* (p. 400).

Señor Quesada looks upon the regulations which precede entrance to the British Museum as evincing an excess of precaution, but testifies that when permission has once been obtained, "el lector se encuentra en el verdadero palacio del estudio" (p. 174). He calculates that in twenty years more the library will possess the greater part of the books issued since the invention of printing (p. 179). This is a calculation which we venture to think time will be very far from realising.

The precautions taken to prevent the theft of books at Paris recall to our author the sad experiences of Buenos Aires, where many books have been stolen or mutilated owing to the imperfect control of the officials (pp. 87, 88, 164, 404). The bound volumes of periodicals are occasionally quoted by means of penknives (p. 330). The "conveyance" of books has sometimes reached magnificent proportions. Thus at Brest a library of 25,000 volumes *disappeared*. An amusing digression informs us that in South America when a book has been printed at the cost of the Government, it is immediately to be found at a low price in the old bookshops (p. 71)! The satisfaction with which he records the prohibition of smoking in all parts of the Paris library is also suggestive.

Should readers be allowed access to the shelves? At Dresden certain persons can be conducted by an official into the interior of the establishment to seek on the shelves the books they desire (p. 333). This is a method which can only be partially employed, but if used with discretion must have excellent results. Our author mentions with approbation the rule at Munich of buying any book not already in the collection that is enquired after, and its provision of a room for the reading of periodicals and reviews (pp. 235-6). The last is also a feature of the Berlin library (p. 277).

Should the great libraries, filled as they are with literary treasures that once destroyed could never be replaced, be open at night? The general feeling is against such a measure, and it is only at Turin and Madrid that the experiment has been tried (pp. 443, 559).

While admitting that the plan of lending books, under suitable restrictions, from the great libraries of Germany has worked well, our author has evidently grave doubts as to the wisdom of the system, and especially deprecates its extension to countries like those of South America, "where the respect for the property of the public is not so great as in Europe" (pp. 234, 279, 294, 332). In Germany, by a mutual arrangement among the libraries, books are lent from one establishment to the other (p. 325); thus the King of Saxony lent the original of Weber's *Euryanthe* to be studied at Berlin (p. 276). The loans from Dresden were not even confined to the Fatherland, books being sent to Switzerland, Sweden, and Holland (p. 337).

When permission is given for the printing

of a MS. belonging to the Brussels library, the recipient is required to present two copies of his printed version; one of these is put in the general collection, and the other placed with the original MS. (p. 403).

While some of the preceding matters may afford hints for our English libraries, there are others in which we manage things better than they do on the Continent generally. Nothing can be more absurd than the exclusion of readers from the catalogues, and the limitation in the number of volumes supplied. Thus, as a general rule, at Brussels the reader is only allowed one book at a time (p. 402)! How literary or scientific investigation can be carried on in the face of such a rule is a puzzle. The prohibition of works of light literature, which is in force at Madrid, Brussels, and other places (p. 441), may be of occasional use in terrifying idlers, but it will not stand the test of examination. If the rule is interpreted in a retrospective sense, it will debar the reader from the greatest classics of each land. If it is intended to apply only to the literature of to-day, it may deprive a real student of some of the best material for a study of the habits of thought and life of the present age.

The true instinct of a librarian is shown in insisting upon the necessity of collecting the books relating to the country in which the library is situated (p. 185). The Bavarica of the Munich Library is carefully maintained, a strict look-out being kept for all publications, native or foreign, relating in any manner to the kingdom of Bavaria (p. 239). Señor Quesada expresses a regret which all must share, that the National Library of Spain has not seen to the collection of books respecting those South American possessions which once formed bright jewels in the Iberian crown (p. 455). He shows how poor is their collection of works relating to the native languages of the *tierra firme*, and his list of *libri desiderati* could very easily be largely increased (p. 455). This neglect is all the more remarkable since the *real cédula* of Philip V. expressly names Indian vocabularies and works (p. 460) as among those things whose acquisition by the library was desirable.

We may mention in passing a long and interesting digression relating to the variations which are coming over the Spanish language in South America, where a large admixture of words and phrases from the native tongues and other importations are giving special dialectal characteristics to the conversation of almost every one of the republics.

We have not space to follow our author through his notes on the history and special attractions of the different libraries he has visited. The second volume we shall await with interest, as it is to deal with a yet virgin field. Little or nothing is known in Europe of the libraries of Latin America, which are to form the subject of the remainder of the work. Señor Quesada will do well in future to exercise greater vigilance over his proof-sheets; for, although well printed, his work is disfigured by numerous typographical errors. The book is diffuse, but it is sober and sensible. The biblio-

graphical memoranda are neither exhaustive nor profound; but the remarks relating to library management are marked by a strong common-sense. Señor Quesada never forgets that a book is of no avail unless it can be read; and that a great library is a useless ostentation unless it can be made to help forward sound learning.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

A Search for Fortune. The Autobiography of a Younger Son; a Narrative of Travel and Adventure. By Hamilton Lindsay-Bucknall. (Daldy, Isbister & Co.)

If we cannot guarantee that this narrative is strictly veracious, it may safely be pronounced *vraisemblable*. Its author, a cadet of a good Irish family, has the mother-wit and self-esteem of his compatriots, with a seeming recklessness quite Lever-esque, though it never leads him into scrapes, unless when, having found the militia fail to afford a livelihood, and having put his father to the expense of sending him to a *grinder*, with a view to a direct commission, he went the right way to be plucked, and, naturally, succeeded. An Irish *paterfamilias*—even in the Incumbered Estates Courts—is seldom a *durus pater*; and this one condoned his son's wild oats, and paid his debts, before starting him for New Zealand with letters of introduction to the Government House at Auckland, as signally unfruitful as the usual run of such missives. Frequent audiences of governors and colonels in authority result in nothing better than a subordinate post under a lieutenant, charged with the Government survey of the Waikato with a view to allotments to military settlers. Beside learning here how to rough it amid mosquitoes, sand-flies, fleas, and other like plagues, young Bucknall also got an insight into pig-sticking (he had always been in the intimate service of Nimrod), and yet sped so well at his work that he soon found his pay raised to 7s. 6d. *per diem*. A poor remuneration, it will be said, for leaving home and England, and the risk of suffering many things of venomous beasts and insects and the Maories, with whom, for the most part, his Irish *sangfroid* bore him harmless; though when our hero had availed himself of a fortnight's leave to visit Auckland he received strange confirmation of his own conviction of their treachery, by meeting his chief, Lieutenant W., who brought the tidings that all the rest of the surveying party had been murdered in cold blood and tomahawked. He had earned his furlough and borne his part staunchly with his comrades, while at the station, and it is after this that we come to see how great was the author's saving knowledge and helpful prudence. Thrown on his beam-ends by the breaking up of the encampment, he had sense enough to secede from an undertaking to work his passage with an inexperienced owner of a vessel chartered for the Hokitika Gold Fields, because one of the conditions was that the crew—like himself all inexperienced amateurs—were to provide a cask of rum to keep up their spirits across the bar. Bad as was his luck when he got to Sydney on terms that had no such drawbacks, and could find no work to do save to fill a barman's place at

the Freemasons' Hotel, obtained through the interest of a pretty barmaid, he must have congratulated himself when he learnt from an Auckland acquaintance that the *Elfin Queen* had been "lost at the bar with all hands on board."

And the same prudence actuates him later on, in declining a seat in a drag, of which the owner, landed in a ditch, begins to lay the fault on his team; while to the dash which, it should seem, is indispensable for obtaining any appointment in Australia he adds the mother-wit which enabled him to rise to the occasion, when found. One of his best and most successful situations was as chief engineer to a coffee and spice merchant, who took to him at once; but the details of his craft and the secret of setting his gear to rights had to be gathered from the slack, beery, and disbanded second engineer, who took his *quid pro quo* in liquors. We must refer such readers as believe they can unerringly detect the admixture of chicory with coffee to a story in this part of our hero's career, which, if true, is more than curious. But such a life presented scant opportunities of adventure, and when remittances came from home Bucknall did not hesitate to get a taste of bush-life and sheep-farming in preference, though quite unbitten by the legendary tales of sandwiches of banknotes made by gold-diggers, and settlers commencing sheep-farming on next to no capital (see p. 89). His experience, however, was purchased, not at his own cost, but as a sort of *attaché* to two brothers, whom he designates by their nicknames, Chalker and Smikes, and who were on the look-out for a station, but do not seem to have had either the prudence or the sobriety desirable for settlers. With all Bucknall's mother-wit and a Scotch steward's canny head, the two seem to have attended more to driving teams, hunting with Sam Waldeck's hounds, bringing down white-breasted cormorants, and chasing kangaroos—the very best of venison, in our hero's opinion, when well cooked (N.B. Bennett's kangaroo is the hardiest and the best adapted for acclimatising). It seems as though his connexion with these two *fainéant* settlers had no better results than a pleasant intercourse with some refined emigrants at Mannering Station; and it was without any regrets, apparently, that, on the receipt of two hundred pounds from home, he returned to England, after giving a champagne-picnic to his friends, at which, quite in the Irish-adventurer fashion, he sold the flint *par excellence* of Geelong. Returning to the old country, the author renewed his intimacy with a certain pretty cousin, with whom, it is plain throughout, lies the secret of his armour-of-proof against the smiles of colonial beauties; and we suppose it is in an honourable desire to realise the wherewithal to marry her that he is found ere long again on the search for fortune—this time at Rosario, the second town of the Argentine Republic—as the owner of a *caballeriza*, or livery stables, a trade for which he was suited to a nicety. One large class of customers were the sailors, of whom he says:—

"Sailors seemed to have a great idea of riding, and it was necessary to keep special animals for

them; these were the oldest and the quietest horses in the stable, who know their way about. These worthy mariners were expected to pay the hire of their horses before leaving the yard; and as they always pulled up at the first *pulperia*, or public-house, they came to, leaving the horse outside often quite unsecured, it would as invariably return to the stable to be ready for the next hirer" (p. 251).

A horrible murder of an acquaintance of the author by two *gauchos* at an *estancia* or "station"—which fate he himself very narrowly escaped, though he had some part in bringing the offenders to justice—is perhaps the most thrilling episode in his Rosarian experiences, though he tells not amiss the story of the *swindle* or *bubble* of the Henley Colony, which we have read in another form in Miss M. C. Hay's *Under the Will*. Mr. Bucknall's latest experience of "searching for a fortune" (which we fear his versatility and roving nature will prevent his attaining) was in Brazil, whither he went as a telegraphist. He conceived a grand scheme of tunnelling under the bay which separates one portion of the province of Rio de Janeiro from the city of that name, and so developing the great treasures of the sugar and coffee districts. We can conceive him advocating his scheme with the utmost and most unhesitating confidence; and we trust that if it is realised he may see his way to marry the object of his long attachment. If not, perhaps his photograph, which adorns or faces the title-page, may recommend him to some less *exigeante* fair; though we are not sure he will win her by his humour if it consists in such stories as "Otterdam" and Sans Souci (p. 211), or political reflections such as his views on Irish Disestablishment (p. 215), which are neither striking nor profound. Of the illustrations we can only say that they are more grotesque than clever; and in one instance (p. 232) the hero's plight requires explanation to be presentable.

JAMES DAVIES.

De Ecclesia et Cathedra: or, the Empire-Church of Jesus Christ. An Epistle. By the Hon. Colin Lindsay. In Two Volumes. (Longmans.)

AN "Epistle" in two thick octavo volumes is certainly "*verbosa et grandis epistola*." It is not exactly clear to whom it is addressed, and it is so little in the epistolary form that when we find the author addressing someone directly, it comes upon us as a surprise. It might be reduced to very moderate dimensions by omitting everything which does not bear upon the propositions which the writer has undertaken to maintain.

Mr. Lindsay's book must be approached by a reviewer with a certain trepidation, for at the very outset we encounter a chapter on "My Reviewers"—i.e., the reviewers of a previous work on *The Evidence for the Papacy*—and another on *Representative Men*, which is, in fact, a very long reply to a notice in the *Guardian* newspaper. But if Mr. Lindsay nails up reviewers in *terrorem* on the doorposts of his book, he is both more kind and more honest than most writers in giving us also a map of the country we are to traverse;

he tells us frankly that "as regards the extracts from the Holy Fathers and Popes, the acts and decrees of plenary and oecumenical Councils, he has "adopted as his text-books the works chiefly of the late Very Rev. Provost Waterworth, entitled *The Faith of Catholics* and *A Commentary by Writers of the First Five Centuries on the Place of St. Peter in the New Testament, and that of St. Peter's Successors in the Church*." Now when a writer tells us frankly that he derives his learning, such as it is, from a couple of partisan manuals, we know what we are to expect. We are not to expect a frank discussion of the attitude of Fathers and Councils as a whole towards the doctrine of Papal supremacy; we are not to expect independent learning or scholarly investigation: we are to expect a determined effort to give the utmost weight to every expression that can by any means be made to favour Papal claims, and to deprive of all significance every word that bears against them. And this is, in fact, what we find. An astonishing example of the effort to get rid of opposing testimony meets us early in the volume. Cyprian is a great stumbling-block; it is difficult to extract from the sturdy bishop, who believed himself to be as much as anyone a successor of St. Peter, anything like an adequate acknowledgment of the claims of the Pope. The witness is intractable; so Mr. Lindsay attacks his character—after all, Cyprian was a heretic! Nay, not content with this, he accuses him (pp. 9 ff.; compare pp. 239, 930) of violating the *Disciplina Arcani*! Now there is in truth no ground whatever for accusing Cyprian of heresy, except the fact that he sometimes differed from the Pope, and to assume that such difference is heresy is to beg the very question at issue; while to charge with heresy—even temporary heresy—a saint of the very highest repute, whose name stands, and has stood for more than a thousand years, in the very Canon of the Roman Mass, is surely the last shift of a desperate controversialist. What Mr. Lindsay's ecclesiastical superiors will think of his readiness to vilify a great saint and martyr, we cannot tell; but much will be pardoned in these days to a thick-and-thin defender of Roman claims: he is not likely to figure in the *Index Expurgatorius*.

He tells us in his Preface that he has compared Dr. Waterworth's translations with the originals, and that "whenever any error has been detected in the translation it has been amended." He would have been wiser if he had followed his guide implicitly, for he seems much more capable of introducing error than of removing it. He is not satisfied, for instance, with the authorised version of Luke xxii., 26, "He that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve." The words *ὁ μείζων* and *ὁ ὑποβιβάμενος* must, he thinks, designate a particular person—namely, St. Peter—because "the Greek article is invariably definite in character" (p. 736). That is, Mr. Lindsay is quite unconscious that the Greek article, like the English, is used generically. When he reads that "the labourer [*ὁ ἐργάτης*] is worthy of his reward," does he suppose that some one particular labourer is spoken of? Before he attempts an independent translation of a

Greek writer, it would be well to learn the grammar of the language. He is happier in his criticism of a passage from Chrysostom's letter to Venerius, which, we agree with him, has very little to do with the matter in dispute; here he sees that it may be necessary to use an article in English, though none is found in the Greek, in a passage which would be nonsense—or at any rate Browningsese—without it.

But the specialty of Mr. Lindsay's work is his attempt to base the temporal power of the Pope on something like a natural law, traceable from the beginning of the world. He begins his historical sketch before the creation of man, with the fallen angels who (it seems) inhabited this earth before man was made; the conditions of life which were unsuited for man being suitable for them. After the Creation Satan figures largely in Mr. Lindsay's pages; for as he is the cause of everything that Mr. Lindsay disapproves—who disapproves of a great many things which have happened in the world—there is naturally frequent occasion to introduce him. We must refer to the agency of Satan, for instance, such events as the Reformation in England and the formation of the Kingdom of Italy. But, leaving the world of spirits and coming to mankind, we find the leading thesis to be (p. 918), that

"The principle of the Temporal Power is one originally ordained by God, and it holds good in every dispensation; and it consists of this, that a certain portion of the earth has been reserved for God's own personal (so to speak) possession, in which is situated His throne, from which He rules and decrees laws and ordinances." . . . "The Temporal Power in the days of man's innocence . . . consisted of two things:—1. The Garden, that is, the Holy City; and (2) the Territory attached to it, which formed the body of the Kingdom" (p. 852).

The next step presents a little difficulty, for it is recorded that wicked Cain had a city, and it is *not* recorded that Adam and the virtuous Sethites had one. Mr. Lindsay, however, makes the necessary assumption—"the city, then, of Adam, assuming its existence, was without doubt the metropolis of the infant world; and if so, it was a sacerdotal city"—in fact, an antediluvian Rome. Mr. Lindsay seems a little uneasy about this assumption; but something must clearly be done when, so far as the records go, badness seems to be associated with the temporal power and goodness with the absence of it. After the Flood, "Shem was, by the election of Noah, the head of the human race and the Vicar of God." During the patriarchal period Mr. Lindsay has again to admit that "the temporal power ceased to exist *de facto*." The next portion of the task is simple and straightforward—"no one will dispute the existence of the Temporal Power from the conquest of the land of Canaan by the Israelites till the Ascension of Jesus Christ." Certainly no one will dispute the fact that the Israelites were, like any other people, sovereign in their own territories, except when they were under foreign dominion—a considerable exception. Having traced the principle up to this point, with one or two trifling failures, Mr. Lindsay proceeds (p. 876):—

"If it is true that the cardinal principles which

have been once ordained by God are immutable as long as their respective subjects remain; then, without doubt, the principle of the Temporal Power must continue to be a law of God until the consummation of all things."

It is necessary to assume that "the principle of the Temporal Power must continue," because we are approaching a period when there are very small signs of its existence in fact. It is in truth very evident that, if anything like the temporal power was recognised in the early ages of the Church, "a studied policy of reserve was practised by the Apostles concerning St. Peter's position" (p. 921). After all, Mr. Lindsay fails to tell us what we most desire to know. Is the "Empire-Church" to have policemen and soldiers, cannon and bayonets? Is it to interfere in the political concerns of other Empires? These are deeply interesting questions to worldly men, but as to sub-lunary matters of this kind the book before us supplies little or no information.

But this slight sketch of the main subject gives a very inadequate conception of the range of Mr. Lindsay's work. He "hawks at geology:" the days of creation were literal days of twenty-four hours (p. 191); nevertheless, it is admitted that "geology and its kindred sciences indicate without doubt that the globe must have existed for millions upon millions of years" (p. 189). Incidentally we learn that the LXX translation of the Old Testament was made before the Captivity, and that *ἡμέρα μία* means "first day." With profane history Mr. Lindsay deals with refreshing *naïveté*: he speaks of Minos just as he might speak of Lord Coke, and of the brothers who built Rome just as he might speak of the brothers who built the Adelphi. We should have supposed that he had read no history more modern than Rollin, but we find that he has in fact read the *Universal History* by Lord Woodhouselee, who died not much more than sixty years ago. In geology he appears to have stopped short at Buckland's *Bridgewater Treatise*.

We have a chapter on St. Peter the "Original;" as Adam was the original of the whole human race, so St. Peter was the original of the Empire-Church (p. 616). And in this chapter is a section on "The Mystery of the Rock or Stone," from which we learn (p. 621) that "there is a stone in Westminster Abbey supposed to have been Jacob's pillar at the time he saw the vision of the Ladder and the Angels," and that there are many "Druidical stones" arranged in circles. This has some mysterious connexion with the words to St. Peter, "on this Rock." There is a dissertation on the word "Forma," in which Mr. Lindsay does not show any remarkable acquaintance with scholastic philosophy; though he shows himself to be so far influenced by it as to contend (p. 195) that God cannot have created the world "without form and void," because this would be "imperfection," the very notion which hindered men from receiving the fact that the planets move in ellipses, the ellipse being less "perfect" than the circle. It is scarcely credible, but it is nevertheless the fact, that not only Mr. Lindsay, but a certain Abbé Orsini, and apparently his translator, Dr. Husenbeth, also, believe that liturgies are

extant actually written by Apostles. Orsini is quoted from Husenbeth's translation as follows (p. 585, note):—"When we go back to the Apostles, we already see the title of most holy and *immaculate* applied to Mary (St. James the Great and St. Mark in their Liturgies)." The fact is, that the Liturgy of Jerusalem bears the name, not of St. James the Great, but of St. James the Lord's brother, who was probably not an Apostle, while St. Mark certainly was not. Both Liturgies contain internal evidence that they are, in their present condition, at any rate later than the Nicene Council.

But it is quite impossible, within our limits, to give any conception of the wonderful fancies—we must not use so grave a word as "arguments"—by which Mr. Lindsay supports his positions. The passing by of the plainest facts, the peculiar mysticism, the aptitude for finding types and symbols in the most unlikely places, the development of history out of prophecy where records fail—all these contribute to make the book a very odd one to have been produced by a Scottish layman in the nineteenth century. It is, in fact, very much the kind of work that George Eliot's Mr. Casaubon might have produced if he had turned Roman Catholic. But if it has the defects which a book cannot fail to have which is written by one who lacks the requisite training, it has a merit which many more skilfully written books have not—it is perfectly sincere. It is evident that the writer wishes to do his best to elucidate a subject which he regards as of the very highest importance; the authorities which seem to us so weak or so inapplicable have to the writer great weight; there can be no doubt that he is a religious and earnest-minded man. We do not look upon his book, therefore, with the same feelings with which we look upon the brilliant and specious productions of some controversialists, whether for or against Rome; we only regret that we can find so little to approve. S. CHEETHAM.

Histoire de la Russie, depuis les origines jusqu'à l'année 1877. Par Alfred Rambaud. (Paris: Hachette.)

We gladly recognise in the present volume a trustworthy history of Russia, one not based merely on what foreigners have written about it, but compiled by a scholar who is competent to deal with the works which Russian historians have lately produced. M. Rambaud has long been known as a sound authority upon all subjects connected with the great empire of which he has now written the history; and his reputation was not long ago confirmed by his election as a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. The merits of his style are well known to all readers of his previous works, the best-known of which among ourselves are *La Russie Epique et Française et Russes—Moscou et Sébastopol*, as well as of his numerous contributions to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*. But he has not had many opportunities of displaying graces of style in the present work, in which so many facts had to be compressed within the limits of a

single volume—a work of which an English translation will before long be published.

After devoting three excellent chapters to a sketch of the country such as it was before the arrival of the Varangians, he describes "the formation of Russia" under the guidance of those warlike Norsemen: the tomb of one of whose number, dating back to the tenth century, has recently been opened near Tchernigof, revealing just such a coat of mail and pointed helm as the Norman warriors used to wear. Under the names of the Clovis and the Charlemagne of the Russians, he then depicts St. Vladimir and Yaroslav the Great, showing how firmly the one united his realm with the Christian world, and how wisely the other legislated for his subjects, who under his sagacious rule inhabited a great and united country. Next comes an account of that period of "princely anarchy" which corresponds with "our feudal anarchy in the West," a period lasting from the death of Yaroslav the Great till the arrival of the Tartars—and during which a Russian historian calculates that no less than eighty-three civil wars took place—a special chapter being devoted to the fortunes of "The Russian Republics: Novgorod, Pskof, and Viatka."

Of the long and dreary period during which Russia lay prostrate under the Mongol yoke, a clear account is given; on the influence which the Asiatic conquerors exercised on their Russian vassals, very sensible remarks are made. The position of the subject States, says Rambaud, was almost the same as that "of the Christian States of the Greco-Slav peninsula under the Ottoman yoke three centuries later." The Russian peasantry were a kind of Rayahs, subject to the power of the Khans, but not exposed to any "Tartarising" influences. The amount of Mongol blood now flowing in the veins of the Russian people, he says, must be very small; for although a few Tartar nobles accepted Christianity and Russian titles, and a few mixed marriages may have taken place in aristocratic circles, the mass of the people remained distinctly severed from their Eastern rulers. Indirectly, however, the Mongol yoke has influenced Russian development, having severed Russia from the West, and consequently perpetuated in that country the "Byzantine semi-civilisation" to which so much is really to be attributed which is commonly ascribed to the Tartars, and by favouring the establishment of absolute power and the wealth and strength of the Greco-Russian Church, from that period the faithful servant of absolutism.

The gradual growth of Muscovite absolutism, the absorbing process by which the originally insignificant Grand-Duchy of Moscow contrived, at first under Tartar auspices, to make what had been semi-independent Russia its own, and then widely to extend the confines of its realm, is next described by M. Rambaud. He has little to say in favour of the Grand Princes of Moscow, whom he describes as having been at once "les publicains et les policiers des Khans," a race of princes "politic and persevering, prudent and pitiless, of gloomy and terrible aspect, their foreheads stamped by the seal of destiny." But he credits them all with clearness of intellectual vision,

with the faculty of seeing distinctly that which they were aiming at, and of pressing on towards it steadily, undeterred by fear or conscience. Even Ivan the Terrible seems to him to have been almost always urged by politic motives to commit the atrocities which have gained him his ominous designation. No suggestion is made that the "terrible" tsar was mad. The murder of his son is treated as a mishap, due to the tsar's habits of brutality, and his too great readiness to have recourse to his iron mace. "Ivan," says M. Rambaud, "ought to be compared with his contemporaries." It must not be forgotten that the sixteenth century was the age of Henry VIII., of Ferdinand the Catholic, of Philip II., and of Catherine de' Medici. And at all events by decimating and cowering the aristocracy, Ivan the Terrible "rendered impossible the establishment of aristocratic anarchy, that rock of peril in the course of the Slav peoples which in Poland, under the name of *gospolite*, after having weakened the royal power, finished by annihilating the national existence." This is all very true, but it might be objected to M. Rambaud that Ivan the Terrible, by the policy which he adopted, left his realm in such a state that it fell for a time under the power, and seemed likely to become an appanage, of that very Poland the anarchy of which he so justly condemns. Of that period a very clear account is given, showing how Boris Godunof failed in his attempt to found a dynasty; how his fall was soon followed by that of his successor, the False Demetrius; and how the "troublesome times" ensued in which Russia fell for a while under the power of the Poles, whose Crown Prince reigned briefly as Tsar in the Moscow Kremlin. "What saved Russia in her supreme distress?" asks M. Rambaud. "It was the people," he replies, "by a movement similar to that which among us produced Joan of Arc; it was the people, in the larger sense of the word, including the honest nobles and the patriotic clergy." And so, when the enemy had been driven out, the new tsar, the founder of the Romanof dynasty, was elected by a vote which expressed, at least to some extent, the will of the people.

Passing rapidly over the reigns of the first three Romanofs, Michael, Alexis, and Feodor, M. Rambaud devotes several chapters to the vast alterations which were carried out by Peter the Great—that terrible civiliser of his country who "dragged the nation by main force into the path of progress, on every page of whose decrees of reformation are to be found the knout and the penalty of death"—describing his wars within and without his realm, the enormous tasks at which, in the words of popular song, "he toiled harder than a bargee," the invincible will which enabled him to treat all opposition with contempt, the savage ferocity with which he tortured and slew all who dared to dispute his commands. "Prompt in action, heavy of hand, the terrible mace of Ivan IV. seems to have passed into his hands." He set at nought the times in which he lived, the men, the circumstances, the very forces of nature, with which he had to deal. And when at

length death carried him off at a period but little beyond that of middle age, he had been victorious at almost every point. He had violently wrenched Russia out of its old grooves, and set it rolling in a new direction, with a different bias. He had not only opened out a window towards Europe, but he had laid the foundation of the colossal State which ever since has gone on increasing, gloomily regarded from time to time by each of the great European Powers.

Briefly relating the leading events in the pacific reigns of Peter's widow, Catharine I., and his grandson, Peter II., M. Rambaud passes on to the attempt at an aristocratic constitution which failed so signally in 1730, when the Empress Anna felt herself strong enough to cancel the promises she had made; to the reign of terror which lasted as long as Biren and the German party were in power; and to the reforms introduced under French influence by the Empress Elizabeth, who, if she did not exactly, in the words of the poet Lomonosoff, "bring back the age of gold, pluck Russia from the night of Egyptian bondage, and save it from the foreign deluge," at all events, says M. Rambaud,

"At home, carried on the traditions of the great emperor, developed the material prosperity of the country, reformed its legislation, created new centres of population, gave an energetic impulse to science and to national literature, and prepared the way for friendly intercourse between France and Russia, now freed from the German yoke; abroad, she foiled the threatening swoop of Prussia, defeated and scattered the hopes of the first captain of the age, and concluded the first Franco-Russian alliance against the altogether military monarchy of Hohenzollern. Better appreciated than before by the light of new documents, she will occupy in history an honourable position, even although placed between Peter the Great and Catherine the Second."

In dealing with the reigns which followed hers, M. Rambaud is speaking of events often narrated and familiar to most readers. Much that is new, therefore, cannot be expected from his account of the brief rule of Peter III., the German admirer of Frederick the Great; of the long and splendid career of Catherine II., the greatest of the Germans who in modern times have played somewhat of the same part in Russia which fell to the lot of the Scandinavians in the earliest portion of its history; or of the four Emperors—Paul, whose erratic course was so soon stayed; Alexander I., the Well-Intentioned, the glory of whose reign owes so much to Napoleon's ill-judged and ill-starred invasion of Russia; Nicholas, probably the last crowned representative of the old-world idea of a divine right to govern utterly irrespective of the will of the governed; and Alexander II., the accomplisher of so many of his uncle's good intentions, the emancipator of the Russian peasantry. But in writing it M. Rambaud has availed himself of all the best authorities on the subject, native and foreign, thus giving to this part of his work what constitutes the great value of its other portions, the trustworthiness in details required from a book of reference, combined with the lightness of style which may attract the general reader. In his last chapter, after a brief

reference to the events which have just been taking place in the East, he brings his work to an end with the following words:—

"Russia sketched out by Rurik, scattered after Yaroslav, brought together again by the dynasty of the Ivans, Europeanised by Peter the Great and Catherine II., freed from serfdom by Alexander II., now enters upon a new phase of her history; wars nowadays give rise to consequences not only in the foreign relations of peoples, but also in their internal development. The foreign policy of the Russians, amid all changes, has never allowed itself to be turned aside from the three ends which it has pursued since the time of Ivan the Great: the conclusion of the duel with the Polish Lithuanian realm for the hegemony of the Slav world; the struggle with its Western neighbours to secure itself a free egress by the Baltic and the Black Sea; vengeance for the Tartar yoke, whether wreaked upon the Turanians of Central Asia or those of Constantinople. At home, a new course has been opened to the country by the civilising reforms of the eighteenth century, by the emancipating reforms of the present reign. After having conquered her place among the European States, she ought to assert her rank among free peoples. In Russia exist traditions which are well worthy of being followed out. May she, in her liberal traditions, exercise even more sequence, tenacity, obstinate prudence, than in her diplomatic traditions! Hitherto we have had to relate above all the history of the Russian realm; the history of the Russian people is now commencing. With the Russian realm France has often engaged in contest; her sympathies with Russia are strengthening now that she finds in her a nation."

W. R. S. RALSTON.

NEW NOVELS.

His Last Stake. By Shirley Smith. In Three Volumes. (Hurst & Blackett.)

My Polished Corner. By Alfred Snowden Emmett. In Three Volumes. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Tales from Blackwood. No. IV. (W. Blackwood & Son.)

His Last Stake is a story put together with some cleverness, and intended mainly to work out the conception of a character devoid of any really high principle, but with a profound respect for public opinion, a strong will, and a fixed desire to observe, not only the conventionalities of society, but every other kind of respectability, so as to obtain and secure an influential position, yet quite unable to resist any temptation appealing forcibly to his lower nature. The general notion is good, as is also that of the contrasting character, a mere sensualist with just caution enough to avoid open exposure of his habits; but the execution has not been very successful, as no forcible individuality is given to the pair. The book also has another more serious defect, which makes it unsuitable for "the young person," which is that all the relations between the sexes which it depicts are more than uncomfortable; and although without anything immoral either in language or treatment, yet it keeps dragging into the foreground topics which might quite as conveniently be left in the rear, and whose actual occurrence in real life does not necessarily make them suitable materials for popular fiction. And the third volume is the weakest, which is an artistic fault not easily pardonable. It is marred by the

clumsiness of the machinery employed to bring about the misunderstanding which wrecks two lives in the story, as the folly and incapacity ascribed to the gentleman in compromising himself and another in the blindest fashion, when his object is to extricate that other from grave moral peril, is such as could not possibly be displayed by anyone who was capable of taking such a matter in hand at all. The strain of improbability is too great, and the reader's patience gives way under it. But there are isolated passages, and even whole chapters, written with a certain ease and vigour which are commendable, and ought to have produced, as they may hereafter, a more satisfactory result.

It is not easy to criticise a book like *My Polished Corner*, which seems a crude effort of a wholly unpractised pen, constantly oscillating between slangy music-hall "patter" and stilted melodrama in words and incidents. The title is borrowed from the Psalter, and is intended to signify the wife of the autobiographic hero of the story. At the beginning the reader is led to expect a poor imitation of the style of Albert Smith's *Adventures of Mr. Ledbury*, and to find the narrative not only confined to lower middle-class people, but designed to be farcical in treatment. Clearly, the marriage is to be a take-in, and the bride's mother the conventional mother-in-law of suburban life. But the writer suddenly changes his mind, and depicts the young lady thenceforward as a pearl of great price, and her mother as the excellent and judicious matron whose wise training has made her such a paragon; while the hero, with the highly probable name of Ezra Bombshell, who begins as a clerk on a small salary, is replaced by the issue of a Chancery suit in possession of his father's large Irish estates, and becomes also a partner in the great London firm in which he was a subordinate before; and thenceforward the silver-fork school of treatment prevails, and melodrama takes precedence of farce. There is no plot, though an effort is made to weave one out of the history of the heroine's maid, a gipsy foundling, and an attempt at the seduction of the heroine herself by a dashing colonel; while the autobiographical mask is dropped every now and then in an awkward fashion, giving as full details of what the hero could not possibly know, as of events and dialogues at which he was present. The probability of the story may be gauged by a description of a gipsy-camp, whose members always give away all the money they earn by fortune-telling and the like to the clergyman or the doctor of the parish, for distribution among the poor; the accuracy of observation is marked by the Irish-born-and-bred hero's attempt to represent his native dialect as spoken by an Irish witness in a breach of promise case (which, by the by, has nothing to do with the story, but is merely dragged in as presumably funny), and introducing such forms as "feller," "spalpane," "palaceman," and "ooman;" and the learning, or at any rate the care in correcting the press, may be fitly evidenced by the following quotation, near the close of the third volume:—"Adec in teneris consuescere mullum est [*sic*]."

The present instalment of the reprints from *Blackwood* is arranged like the evening's programme of a modern theatre. It begins with a tragedy, then has a screaming farce, and ends with light comedy. The tragedy, by Mr. R. E. Francillon, is carefully thought out, and well constructed without being overstrained, except that the catastrophe ought to have been prepared for and led up to by a suggestion of certain well-known symptoms of heart-disease, not too obtrusively thrust on the attention, but recalling themselves at the appointed time. Prof. Aytoun's clever tale is of the same class of mystifications of the Saxon by the Celt of which Lever was fond, substituting the Highlands instead of Ireland for the scene of action, and for the literal historical truth of Lever's stories (which are rarely other than actual fact retouched and renamed without being heightened) the pure imaginative fiction of Aytoun. The light comedy is Lord Neaves's song on the art of making a pedigree, in which he anticipated some of Mr. E. A. Freeman's scariification of Sir Bernard Burke.

RICHARD F. LITLEDIALE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Greek Vignettes: a Sail in the Greek Seas, by J. A. Harrison (Boston: Houghton, Osgood and Co.; London: Trübner), is a clever, but in many ways a provoking, book. The writer is evidently a cultivated person, and might have produced a capital narrative if he had taken the trouble; as it is, he has given us with apologies the contents of his notebook, "a book written in the fields, hotels, and ships, on one's knees, or sauntering through olive groves with the thermometer 100° Fahrenheit;" and this contains not merely first impressions of places, which are often valuable, but all the ideas that come into his head, run together in the most haphazard way, so that the result is a strange mixture of good and bad taste, of brilliant and rapid writing. We use the word "brilliant" advisedly, for his descriptions of scenery are often exceedingly graphic, his remarks original and shrewd, and when he is in a favourable vein he can be exceedingly amusing. At the same time there are few passages that are not marred by some extravagance, or burlesque, or affected smartness, or slapdash criticism. In this respect, however, the book improves as it goes on, partly perhaps because after reaching Athens the author had more leisure for careful writing. His route was from Trieste through the Ionian islands and round the Morea to Syra, from whence he made an expedition through the Cyclades to Santorin; the rest of his time was spent at Athens. Though an inaccurate scholar, he has an extensive acquaintance both with the ancient Greek authors and with modern works on Greece, but he skims over the surface of literature as lightly, and vaguely, and pleasureably, as he does over the surface of a country. It is too much, perhaps, to expect that in referring to a book he should mention the page, but it is really provoking to find him saying that Santorin is only about twelve miles north of Crete, when a glance at the map would have shown that it is sixty; or that the double peaks of the citadel of Corfu "gave the ancient name (Coreyra) to the place," when he ought to mean that they gave it the modern name (Corfu, *κορυφαί*). Still his genuine and poetical appreciation of classic scenery and classic associations is highly attractive, and he carries the reader along with him by his gaiety of spirit and lively style. He has also the merit of not forgetting the modern inhabitants in his study of antiquity, and the quickness of his observation has enabled him to give some telling, if not always quite fair,

pictures of the life of the modern Greeks. It is the cleverness of the book that causes us to be annoyed with its faults; and though it is a volume with which the critic ought, we suppose, to deal severely, yet the chief impression which it leaves upon our mind is that of pleasure and amusement at its perusal.

DR. W. WAGNER of Hamburg has lately translated into German, under the title *Die Griechen des Mittelalters und ihr Einfluss auf die Europäische Cultur* (Gütersloh: Bertelsmann), an essay by M. Bikélas of Athens on Byzantine History. The writer's object is to controvert the idea, which is still prevalent among people generally, though wholly given up by students of the subject, that the Byzantine Empire was contemptible, and its history that of a period of constant decline. He remarks, not without reason, on the unfairness of the West in its judgment of the East, and suggests that if the history of the Middle Ages and of the contests between these conflicting forces had been written by Orientals only, as it has been by Occidentals only, the account given would have been very different. He attributes the widespread prejudice against the Byzantines chiefly to the influence of two writers, Montesquieu and Gibbon; the former of whom he charges with superficial judgment, the latter with the worship of superior force, and with inheriting traditional Western antipathies. Finlay was the first to point out the greatness of the military power of the Byzantine Empire, in which respect during the greater part of its history it was superior to every other European State, and the individual prowess of its warriors; and M. Bikélas has enumerated in some detail the successive struggles which it maintained against invaders, so that for a thousand years it was the bulwark of Europe, without receiving any aid from the West; indeed, from the time of the Crusades onwards the Western nations were only a source of weakness to it. The whole Eastern Empire, he adds, ought not to be credited with the crimes of the Byzantine Court, nor ought that Court to be judged by a different standard from its contemporaries. To the charge of being unprogressive he replies that from the nature of the case its function was to preserve, not to create; and at the same time he points to their extensive commerce, to their manufactures—for it was from them that silk and carpet manufactures, Venetian glasswork, and organ-building passed westwards, and their workers in jewellery were unrivalled—to their studies, especially that of jurisprudence, and their standard of morals, in respect of which Finlay remarks that the inhabitants of the Empire in the time of the Iconoclast emperors had attained a generally higher level than any previous community of equal numbers. M. Bikélas, however, is not equally successful in his defence of the theological element in Byzantinism, or in rebutting the charge of political subserviency against their ecclesiastical system; and when he quotes the words of Theodore Studita in evidence of the independence of the Church he should remember that the opinions of an enthusiastic monk who, for good or for evil, was always insubordinate, are no evidence at all on the subject. So too, in the interesting statistics which he gives with regard to the revenue of the Empire in the twelfth century, and its amount as compared with that of modern Turkey, not to say that of other European States at the present day, he leaves out of sight the ruinously oppressive system of taxation by which it was obtained; nor does he sufficiently admit the fact that during the most prosperous period the leading men were for the most part either Slavonians or Armenians. But he has done good service in commending to his countrymen their mediæval history, the history of Christian Greece, which they have been too apt to overlook in the desire to identify themselves more completely with the Hellenes. The growth of this view—we find the same thing in an Introductory Lecture to the Study of Greek History

(*Λόγος εισετήριος εἰς τὸ μάθημα τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἱστορίας*) by M. Lambros, which we have just received—is a proof of a more sober estimate of their historical antecedents on the part of the Greeks, and promises well for their politics in the future.

M. LAMBROS is preparing to publish the complete works of Michael Akominatos, who was brother of the historian Nicetas, and pupil of the famous scholar Eustathius of Thessalonica, and himself became Archbishop of Athens. His Life and some of his works were published in 1846 by Dr. Ellissen, under the title *Michael Akominatos von Choná, Erzbischof von Athen*; and his virtues, his learning, and his force of character, which was especially conspicuous in his defence of Athens against the tyrannical usurper, Leo Sguros, render him a bright light in a dark period of Byzantine history. But the greater part of his works have remained unpublished, and M. Lambros in studying these has discovered so much new material to illustrate the period, which is an important one, being the time immediately preceding the Fourth Crusade and the partition of the Eastern Empire, that he has found it worth while to publish at once an account of the state of Athens towards the end of the twelfth century (*Ἀθῆναι περὶ τὰ τέλη τοῦ δωδεκάτου αἰῶνος*). In this essay he has brought together, and illustrated from other sources, a variety of notices concerning points in the condition of Athens and Attica, such as the products; the narrow limits to which trade had been reduced; the purple-fishery, in which they still took part; the absence of mechanical arts, especially of silk-manufacture, which once flourished there, and still flourished at Thebes and Corinth; the injury caused by pirates, who made the neighbouring islands of Aegina and Macris their headquarters; and the still more oppressive taxation. He also remarks on the abuses among the clergy, the monasteries in Attica—on the beauty of the views from which Michael dwells with almost modern sentiment—and above all on the carelessness of the Athenians about religion and their undogmatic views (a relief, it seems, of their long-cherished heathenism), which formed so striking a contrast to the fanatical orthodoxy of Constantinople. We find also a description of the Parthenon as a Christian church (for it was a famous shrine in the Middle Ages), and the mention of some other churches which still exist at Athens; it is noticeable, too, that the Archbishop speaks of the choragic monument of Lysicrates as the "Lantern of Demosthenes"—its modern name. But the most important part of the essay is that which relates to the state of learning in the city. Carl Hopf in his admirable history of mediæval Greece in Ersch and Gruber brings forward evidence to show that Athens was a seat of learning at that time, and was resorted to by students from distant lands, and from England in particular; but M. Lambros, after carefully sifting this testimony, decides against this view, though he considers Michael's complaints of the ignorance and rusticity of the Athenians to be exaggerated, and largely owing to Byzantine pedantry.

THE reissue of the works of that amiable and guileless man of letters Philarète Chasles continues in the Bibliothèque Charpentier, and the last volume issued is one entitled *L'Angleterre politique*. Its contents are sufficiently miscellaneous, including as they do a sketch of English History in a hundred pages; reviews of Louis Blanc's and Ledru-Rollin's works on England, and of Macaulay's *History*; three sketches of English politics and literature for the years 1867-9; and *causeries* on Bacon, Locke, and Thoresby, the antiquary, besides some minor notices. We do not know that any of the articles are likely to repay an Englishman for the reading, but they may be of considerable service to Frenchmen. Philarète Chasles, though not the most acute or accurate of men, was intelligent and fairly careful; he really knew England, and especially English literature, and

his knowledge was not injured by cynicism, as in Mérimée's case, or by a desire to generalise brilliantly, as in M. Taine's. If he had had the genius of the former or the talent of the latter he might have done much to remove the astounding ignorance which seems destined to prevail indefinitely across the Channel as to things English. But his present publishers, if they wished to make the book really useful to their countrymen, ought to have dated the articles. What is the use of republishing undated in 1878 an article on the English Press which was written in the days of stamped newspapers? We may add that the last two articles in the book show the strength and weakness of Chasles very well. The first is an excellently sensible reproof of the absurdities and blunders of Ledru-Rollin; the second is an article on proverbs, in which the author's rather haphazard and certainly not scientific knowledge of our language leads him into some remarkable blunders of his own. He observes, for instance, that the characteristic of a hoyden is "timidity." Lord Foppington would have been glad to find it so.

If some ingenious person were to take some "middle" articles from the *Saturday Review*, a few cuttings from *Punch*, some newspaper sensations like the "Amateur Casual," a selection from the criticisms of Mr. Robert Buchanan, and a few other things of an equally miscellaneous kind, and were to publish them as an English view of England, he would do almost exactly what Dr. J. Baumgarten has done for France in his *La France Contemporaine* (Cassel: Theodore Kay). The book is composed of signed articles from the French press of the last twenty years, with a very few extracts from books. It is extremely amusing, but of course it is not and cannot be anything like a fair picture of contemporary France. Such a picture, drawn in such a manner, would take the space of an encyclopædia to be adequate. It must also be stated that Dr. Baumgarten is not impartial enough. He gives assaults from all sorts of different quarters on the clericals, but not a single extract on the other side; he inserts pages of M. de Pontmartin's acrid grumbles against all the greatest names of French literature, but nothing in mitigation thereof. However, the scheme, if intended to be adequate, condemns itself; if merely intended to provide a book which is sure to give amusing reading for any number of spare half-hours, it is a great success. The medley of flavour given by extracts from Taine and Proudhon, from Scherer and Privat d'Anglemont, from About and Véron, is rather agreeable; and some of the sketches, notably those of Privat, are of literary excellence far beyond that of the average newspaper-cutting.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A LIFE of the late Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, by Dr. George Smith, a Companion of the new Order of the Indian Empire, has nearly passed through the press, and will be published by Mr. Murray early in November.

MR. W. E. A. AXON will contribute to the *Companion to the Almanac* a lengthy article on "The Public Libraries of America."

THE new work entitled *Royal Windsor*, by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, will be shortly published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

THE experiment of opening the public libraries and reading-rooms in Manchester appears to have been successful. An average of 500 visitors for each library is reported, and many of them are not the usual week-day frequenters. It is satisfactory to find that this addition to the privileges of the public has not been made at the cost of the attendants, whose hours of service are not increased by the new arrangement. Mr. Alderman Baker, chairman of the Library Committee, considers that the result so far attained is most gratifying.

MR. H. B. WHEATLEY has been for some time engaged upon an exhaustive index for the Rev. Mynors Bright's new transcript of Peppys's Diary. Messrs. Bickers and Son will issue it with the sixth and concluding volume by the end of October.

MR. SAMUEL POWELL, of Harrogate, having made a collection of works relating to the Spa, has presented them to the Local Board of the place. We hope that they will form the nucleus of a local library. Every town should have some safe place of deposit for the books and pamphlets relating to its history and to the notabilities whom it has produced. The collection we have named contains thirty-five volumes on the history of Harrogate.

Beeton's Christmas Annual for this year—the nineteenth—is entitled *D's Diary*. Among the contributors are Bret Harte, F. C. Burnand, Max Adeler, Henry S. Leigh, Henry Frith, and J. G. Montefiore. The artists employed include Arthur B. Frost, John Proctor, and W. G. Browne (Phiz Junior).

We are glad to hear that Mr. Walter H. Pater intends to issue another volume of essays uniform with his *Studies in the History of the Renaissance*. This volume, under the title *The School of Giorgione, and other Studies*, may be expected early next year. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT have in the press among their new works of fiction *Paul Faber, Surgeon*, by Dr. George MacDonald; *A Young Man's Fancy*, by Mrs. Forrester; and *A Broken Faith*, by Miss Iza Duffus Hardy.

MESSRS. LONGMANS will very soon issue the second Part of the *Facsimiles of the National Manuscripts of Ireland*, selected and edited, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, by John T. Gilbert, F.S.A., late Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland, and photozincographed, by command of Her Majesty, by Major-General Sir Henry James, late Director-General of the Ordnance Survey. The ninety specimens in this Part, printed in colours, illustrate the period from A.D. 1100 to 1299. They include the Corpus Christi Irish Missal and Gospels; Ancient Psalters; Confession of St. Patrick; the Book of Leinster and "Saltair na Rann"; the Topography of Ireland by Cambrensis, with coloured illustrations; Jocelin's Life of St. Patrick; a Charter of "Strongbow," with his seal; letters, rolls, accounts, chartularies, Gaelic poems and histories; Annals of Innisfallen; the "Black Book of Christ Church," Dublin; charters from Reginald Talbot of Malahide; &c. Of Part I. of these *Facsimiles* the entire impression is, we are informed, nearly exhausted.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER AND Co.'s announcements include:—*The Life and Letters of Sydney Dobell*, edited by E. J.; *Mixed Essays*, by Matthew Arnold; *The Classic Poets, with their Epics Epitomised*, by W. T. Dobson; *Ethics and Aesthetics of Modern Poetry*, by J. B. Selkirk; *For Percival*, by Margaret Veley; *The Return of the Native*, by Thomas Hardy; *The World She Awoke In*, by Lizzie Allridge; *Problemata Mundi: The Book of Job, Eccegetically and Practically Considered*, by David Thomas, D.D.; *The Localisation of Cerebral Disease*: being the Gulstonian Lectures of the Royal College of Physicians for 1878, by David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S.; Hermann's *Elements of Human Physiology*, entirely recast from the sixth German edition, with very copious additions and many new woodcuts, by Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S.; *A Manual of Practical Anatomy*, by J. Cossar Ewart, M.D.; *A Clinical Manual for the Study of Medical Cases*, edited by James Finlayson, M.D.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND Co. announce:—*School of Painting for the Imitation of Woods and Marbles*, as practised by A. R. and P. Van der Burg; *Kitchen-Gardening made Easy*, by G. M. F. Glenny; *Potatoes: How to Grow and Show them*, by J. Pink; *The French Language*, by E.

Roubaud; *The Junior Student's Algebra*, by Alexander Wilson; *Fuel: its Combustion and Economy*, ed. D. Kinnear Clark; *Locomotive Engines*, by the same; &c.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. are about to add to their "Golden Treasury Series" a reprint of *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare*, edited, with a Preface, by the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple. The volume may be expected at Christmas.

THE forthcoming works of the Sunday School Union include the following:—*The Sunday School Teacher's Manual*, by W. H. Groser (cheap edition); *Mary Mordaunt: or, Faithful in the Least*, by Annie Gray; *Monksbury College: a Tale of School-girl Life*, by Sarah Doudney; *The Young Rebels: a Story of the Battle of Lexington*, by Ascott R. Hope; *Archie Dunn's Stories*, as told by himself; *Sunshine through the Clouds: or, the Reward of Gentleness*, by Frances I. Tylcoat; *The Infant Zephyr: a Tale of Strolling Life*, by Benjamin Clarke; *George's Temptation*, by Emma Leslie; *Little Bess: or, the Pure in Heart*, by Mary W. Ellis; *The Chained Book: a Story of the Days of Henry VIII.*, by Emma Leslie; *Who Shall Win?; Pictorial Description of the Tabernacle*, by the late John Dilworth.

MR. JOHN HOGG, of Paternoster Row, announces as nearly ready:—*Our Redcoats and Blue-jackets: War Pictures on Land and Sea*, forming a continuous Narrative of the Naval and Military History of England from the year 1793 to the present time, interspersed with Anecdotes and Accounts of Personal Service, by Henry Stewart; *The Secret of Success: or, How to Get On in the World*, with some Remarks upon True and False Success, and the Art of Making the Best Use of Life, interspersed with numerous Examples and Anecdotes, by W. H. Davenport Adams; a new red-line edition of *The Directorium Anglicanum*, small 4to, with illustrations, edited by the Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L., F.S.A., Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND Co. announce:—*Our Village*, by Mary Russell Mitford, with illustrations from drawings by W. H. J. Boot and C. O. Murray, chiefly from sketches made by these artists in the neighbourhood of "Our Village;" *The War in Bulgaria*, a narrative of personal experiences, by Lieut.-General Valentine Baker Pasha, together with a description and plan of the works thrown up by him in front of Constantinople; *A New Child's Play*, sixteen drawings by E. V. B.; *Under the Lilacs*, by Louisa M. Alcott; *Asiatic Turkey*, being a narrative of a journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus, embracing a ride of over one thousand miles, from the head of the Persian Gulf to Antioch on the Mediterranean, by G. Geary; *From Kulja, across the Tian Shan to Lob-Nor*, by Colonel Prejevalsky, translated by E. D. Morgan, with notes and introduction by Sir Douglas Forsyth; *Cabul, or Afghanistan*, by Phil Robinson; *Our Woodland Trees*, by Francis George Heath; *Placita Anglo-Normannica*, the procedure and constitution of the Anglo-Norman Courts (William I.—Richard I.), by M. M. Bigelow; *The Government of M. Thiers*, by Jules Simon, translated from the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey; *Two Friends*, by Lucien Biart, translated by Mary de Hauteville; *Dick Sands, the Boy Captain*, by Jules Verne, translated by E. E. Frewer; *Half Hours of a Blind Man's Holiday: or, Summer and Winter Sketches in Black and White*, by W. W. Fenn; *Songs of the Hebrew Poets in English Verse*, by the Rev. J. Benthall; *Dogs of Assize, a Legal Sketch-Book in Black and White*, containing six drawings by W. J. Allen, arranged by H. W. Cutts; *History of Russia, from its Origin to the Year 1877*, by A. Rambaud, translated by Mrs. L. B. Lang; *William Cobbett, a biography*, by E. Smith; *Recollections of Writers*, by Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke, with letters of Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Douglas Jerrold, and Charles Dickens, and

a preface by Mary Cowden Clarke; *With Axe and Rifle, on the Western Prairies*, by W. H. G. Kingston; *The Curious Adventures of a Field Cricket*, by Dr. E. Candèze, translated by N. D'Anvers; *Covert Side Sketches*, thoughts on hunting, with different packs and in different countries, by J. N. Fitt; *Favourite English Pictures*, containing sixteen permanent autotype reproductions of important paintings of modern British artists, with letterpress descriptions; *The History and Principles of Weaving by Hand and by Power*, reprinted with considerable additions from *Engineering*, with a chapter on Lace-making Machinery, by A. Barlow; *The Irish Bar*, comprising anecdotes, *bons mots*, and biographical sketches of the Bench of Ireland, by J. R. O'Flanagan; *The Surgeon's Hand-Book on the Treatment of Wounded in War*, by Dr. F. Esmarch, translated by H. H. Clutton; *Quarter Sessions, from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne*, illustrations of local government and history, drawn from original records (chiefly from the county of Devon), by A. H. Hamilton; *Sancta Christina, a story of the first century*, by Miss Orlebar; *An Old Story of My Farming Days*, by F. Reuter; *Cressida*, by Miss M. B. Thomas; *Elizabeth Eden; the Martyr of Glencrea*, a story of persecutions in Scotland in the reign of Charles II., by R. Somers; *A Hero of the Pen*, by Werner, translated by Mrs. S. Phillips; *The Braes of Yarrow*, by C. Gibbon.

MESSRS. NISBET AND Co. are preparing for immediate publication:—*Eventide at Bethel; or, The Night Dream of the Desert*, by J. R. Macduff, D.D.; *Life Mosaic: "The Ministry of Song," and "Under the Surface,"* in one volume, by Frances R. Havergal; *In the Track of the Troops: a Tale of Modern War*, by R. M. Ballantyne; *Cowper's Task*, illustrated with sixty wood engravings by Birket Foster; *The Nativity, and Other Pieces*, by Horatius Bonar, D.D.; *Bible Lands: Notes of a Tour in the Holy Land*, by Philip Schaff, D.D.; *Rose Barton's Mistake: a Tale*; *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, with forty illustrations, designed by Sir John Gilbert, and engraved by W. H. Whymper; *Family Devotion: The Book of Psalms arranged for Worship, with Meditations on each Portion*, by the Very Rev. Henry Law, M.A., Dean of Gloucester. Vol. II., completing the work; *Words of Faithfulness: being Notes of Sermons preached by the Rev. Stephen H. Langston, M.A., in Southborough Church*, with a Preface by the Rev. Canon Hoare; *Fra Girolamo Savonarola and his Times*, a Sketch by W. Dinwiddie, LL.B.; *Beauty for Ashes*, by Alexander Dickson; *The Other House, a Tale*, by Mary R. Higham; *New Lights upon Old Lines: or, Vexed Questions in Theological Controversy at the Present Day Critically and Exegetically Discussed*, by Thomas Monck Mason, B.A., T.O.D.; *The Ladder of Cowslips; or, What is Sound?* by the late Lady Kay Shuttleworth, edited by her Daughter; *The Broken Walls*, by the Author of *The Wide, Wide World*; *At Eventide*, Discourses by Nehemiah Adams, D.D., Senior Pastor of Union Church, Boston; *Six Months at the Cape: Letters to Perriwinkle from South Africa*, a Record of Personal Experience and Adventure, by R. M. Ballantyne; *South Africa and its Mission Fields*, by the Rev. J. E. Carlyle; *A Commentary on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians*, by the Rev. John Venn; *The Fitness of Christianity to Man: the Bohn Lectures for 1878*, by F. D. Huntington, S.T.D., Bishop of Central New York; &c.

MR. A. H. MOXON will publish shortly his Christmas Annual for 1878, entitled *The Mystery of Mostyn Manor*, by Arthur à Beckett.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will shortly publish a volume on the *Relations of Mind and Brain*, by Henry Calderwood, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

AMONG publishers' announcements in the New York Nation, we notice:—*The Life of Albert Gallatin*, by Prof. Henry Adams, and an edition

of Gallatin's writings, in three volumes; *French Pictures*, one hundred wood and steel engravings, the text by Dr. Colange; *The Early Coins of America*, by Sylvester S. Crosby; Rambaud's *History of Russia*; Duruy's *History of Rome*; Martin's *Popular History of France*; *Life Studies of the Great Army*, forty etchings by Edwin Forbes; *Pioneers in the Settlement of America*; *History of Middlesex County, Mass.*, by Samuel Adams Drake; *History of Worcester County, Mass.*, by the Rev. A. P. Marvin; and *Discussions on Questions in Church Polity*, being selections from the late Dr. Charles Hodge's contributions to the *Princeton Review*.

WE believe that it was Mr. J. S. Seager, and not his son, Prof. C. Seager, as stated last week, who was the author of contributions to the *Classical Museum* and the editor of Viger's *Greek Idioms*.

MESSRS. S. W. PARTRIDGE AND Co. have in the press, to be published early in October, a work entitled *Coffee Taverns, Cocoa Houses, and Coffee Palaces: their Rise, Progress, and Prospects*, by E. Hepple Hall.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN AND Co. will publish very shortly *Travels in Khorassan*, with Map, Plans, and Illustrations, by Col. O. M. MacGregor, C.S.I., C.I.E.; and *A Pushtoo Manual*, with compendious Grammar, Vocabulary and Exercises, by Capt. G. H. Raverty.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to correct your statement that Mr. Linwood was educated at Shrewsbury School? He was educated at the Birmingham Grammar School under Dr. Cooke and his successor, Dr. Jeune."

THE constant increase in the amount of unclaimed property and money seeking an owner in this country is one of its curious economic phenomena. It appears from the fourth edition, just published, of Mr. Edward Preston's *Index to Heirs at Law, Next of Kin, and Unclaimed Money*, that upwards of 50,000 persons have been advertised for in the last 150 years, and no fewer than 10,000 of these since 1871. It would follow that nearly 1 in 3,300 of the population of the United Kingdom might find something to their advantage in Mr. Preston's *Index*, in connexion with advertisements which have appeared in the last six years and a-half alone. But a vast number of persons besides are interested without their knowledge in unclaimed property advertised about in antecedent years. Another curious economic phenomenon is such a subdivision of labour and of knowledge that there should be an indefatigable person like the compiler of the *Index* to collect the information requisite to put so many thousands of persons in the way of getting property they knew nothing about.

IN the eleventh Annual Report of the trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, for a summary of which we are indebted to the New York *Nation*, the Curator, Mr. F. W. Putnam, describes in separate papers the Indian manufacture of Soap-stone pots in New England, and some fruitful researches of his own last summer in Tennessee among the mounds and graves of the so-called Stone-Grave aborigines of that region. His conclusions and those of his assistant, Mr. Lucien Carr, who has studied their crania, are, negatively, that this copper-using people never met the white man, and cannot be connected with the Natchez, Chickasaws, or Choctaws. From the illustrations it is evident that they had a good deal of artistic feeling, and some of the forms of their pottery would bear imitating to-day. The *pièce de résistance* of the Report is Mr. A. F. Bandelier's paper on the distribution and tenure of lands, and the customs with respect to inheritance, among the ancient Mexicans. If, from the nature of the case, it can have but few readers, the learning evinced in it makes it certain that Mr. Bandelier will have but

few critics. He finds that the aboriginal Mexicans had no notion of abstract ownership of the soil; that the right of possession resided in the kinships without thought of alienation; that individuals might use but not own the land; that ownership pertained to no office; that official lands were set apart for the support of the official households, but independently of them; that conquest was not followed by annexation but by the exaction of tribute from definite tracts; and, consequently, that the principle and institution of feudality did not exist among them.

A STATEMENT has been published of the number of readers and of the works read in the thirty-two national libraries in Italy. The entire number of readers in 1877 was 806,388, being a slight increase on the number of the preceding year. The Library of Turin is the most frequented; next come those of Naples and of Rome. The libraries of Palermo and of the University of Rome reckon more than 40,000, but less than 50,000, readers; while that of Modena only boasts 1,292. By various donations, and by books forwarded by the publishers in conformity with the law, the Italian libraries were increased last year by 32,014 works.

PROF. WÜLCKER has finished the Text and Notes of the second Part of his Early English Reading Book, and hopes to complete the Glossary and Introduction by December. The specimens quoted come down to the end of the fifteenth century. As soon as this second Part is out Prof. Wülcker will re-edit the first Part, and carry it back to the beginning of the twelfth century.

IN Salisbury Cathedral Library Prof. Wülcker found a good manuscript of Chaucer's Englishing of Boethius which was not known to the editor of the Early English Text Society's edition of the poet's treatise.

THE next number of the *Anglia* will contain, among other articles, one on Dryden's modernisation of Chaucer.

IN addition to the papers already announced for the first meeting of the New Shakspeare Society on Friday week, will be read some "Notes by Prof. Ruskin on the meaning of the word *fret* in *Julius Caesar*, I., ii., 104:—

'and yon gray lines

That *fret* the clouds are messengers of day."

SOME fresh classes for preparing students for the Cambridge University Higher Local Examination of 1879 are to be formed at the College for Men and Women, 29 Queen Square, Bloomsbury. The classes are to be conducted by holders of first-class certificates in honours at former Cambridge Examinations, Miss Hickey, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Bryant, &c.; and by Miss Borchardt, who took certificates in double honours—Mathematics and Moral Sciences—at Girtton.

THE Clarendon Press has, after some trouble, found a competent editor to continue the revised edition of the late Prof. Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, on which he had been engaged for many years before his death, but had not, we believe, carried beyond the letter G.

UNDER the title of *Pannoniens Dichterheim*, Herr Adolf von der Haide has published a collection of translations into German of over two hundred poems by various Hungarian poets of the last century.

THE last number of the little Hungarian *Journal de Littérature Comparée* contains a letter from Dr. Wilhelm Gwinner, Schopenhauer's friend and biographer, in which he draws attention to the fact that the French artist, M. Jules Luntjeschuetz, of Besançon, who was for years Schopenhauer's companion at dinner, and who painted the philosopher repeatedly, has just completed from memory another portrait, which excels all its predecessors. Dr. Gwinner urges that this portrait should be engraved or photographed so as to make it accessible to all Schopenhauer's admirers. He further

draws attention to an excellent etching taken from Schopenhauer in his lifetime, which, he says, well represents those features which recalled Beethoven when silent and Voltaire when he spoke.

THE same paper also prints a hitherto unpublished autobiography of Schopenhauer, which he had written for Mayer's *Conversations-Lexicon*, and which was not inserted. The little notice, in its lucid brevity, is characteristic like all that came from the philosopher's pen, and the *Journal* has rendered good service to Schopenhauer literature in rescuing such an interesting relic.

GOTTFRIED KELLER, of Zürich, the author of the *Leute von Seldwyla*, is at present engaged upon a new edition of his remarkable early romance, *Der Grüne Heinrich*. As this work appeared many years before the author became famous throughout Germany, it has been little known even among his most zealous admirers.

THE *Rivista Europea* for September 16 has an article by Signor Bertolotti on "Oriental Typography and the Orientalists in Rome in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries." The writer publishes a variety of documents bearing on the history of the Medicean Press at Rome: especially curious is the record of a trial in 1593, when the director of the Medicean Press, G. B. Raimondi, prosecuted one of his subordinates for fraud. Signor Cestaro begins a series of articles on the "Revolutions of Naples in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries;" in the present article he traces the causes at work in the organisation of the Spanish rule, especially in matters of finance, which tended to raise a spirit of discontent and revolution.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE last number of the *Proceedings* of the United Service Institution of India contains a full account, by Captain John Mowbray Trotter, D.A.A.M.G., of the late expedition against the Jawakis on the north-west frontier of India, which has resulted in a small but, politically speaking, important contribution to our geographical knowledge of those parts. The region visited by the expedition lies to the east of the Peshawur and Kohat Road, and, though almost an enclave in British territory, has never yet been visited by Englishmen, and was supposed by its possessors to be inaccessible. Including the Kohat Pass, the country now added to our maps, and which has been thoroughly surveyed, is about sixteen miles in extent each way.

THE September number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains an article of much interest on the number and distribution of the Russian branch of the Slav race. Though Slavs form by far the largest portion of the population, the non-Slav races are sufficiently numerous to exercise considerable influence on the country. The numbers are: Slavs 58,049,395, and non-Slavs 13,421,087, making a total of 71,470,482. The article draws attention to the marked peculiarities in feature, habits, customs, and language between the people of Great, Little, and White Russia. In the first district the people are a mixed Slav-Finn race; in the second they are pure Slavs without the admixture of any foreign element; and in the third there is a considerable Polish element. The Slav-Finns of Great Russia number 34,389,871, and it seems to be the object of official Russia to assimilate the language, religion, &c., of all parts of the Empire to those of Great Russia. Polish is not allowed to be spoken in cafés, churches, or schools, and the pure Slav dialect of Little Russia is likewise banished from the churches and the schools. Many years must elapse before a complete amalgamation of the numerous races which make up the Russian Empire can be effected, and it is hardly to be expected that the process of assimilation can go on without occasional explosions. The districts occupied respectively by the people

of Great, Little, and White Russia are shown clearly on a map. The number also contains a short notice, with map, of Elton and Cotterill's journey from Lake Nyassa to Ugogo; a letter from Dr. Junker to Dr. Schweinfurth, describing journeys between the Nile and Dr. Schweinfurth's route of 1869-70; an analysis of Weyprecht's observations of the deep-sea temperature in the East Spitzbergen Sea; and some notes on the geography of Victoria.

In *Cyprus: its Resources and Capabilities*, with Hints for Tourists (G. Philip and Son), Mr. E. G. Ravenstein has succeeded in giving in very few pages a large amount of information relating to the topography, inhabitants, agriculture, &c., of the island of Cyprus. Travellers proposing to visit the island this winter, who from want of time or opportunity are not able to consult the original authorities, will find the little book of some assistance. The chapter on the climate is not so satisfactory as it might have been, and the comparison drawn between the mean annual temperatures of Larnaca and Algiers and Gibraltar is somewhat misleading. Mr. Ravenstein is quite right in recommending tourists to visit Cyprus in the early part of the year—from February to May—and we may add that anyone wishing to bring back pleasant reminiscences of his tour should make arrangements to travel through the island in the month of April, when it is possible to realise—though, perhaps, but faintly—what the appearance of Cyprus must have been in its prosperous days. The book is accompanied by a map.

The Commission which is entrusted with the preparation of the great geological map of Switzerland assembled last week at Combe-Varin, Neuchâtel, under the presidency of Prof. Desor, to examine the work of the past twelve months, and determine which portions should be published. Several new sheets of this important Atlas will soon be ready for issue. The committee distributed all the remaining sections of the national map to competent geologists. It will be some years before this great undertaking can be completed, but from the portions already finished it is evident that Switzerland is on the way to possess a detailed chart of the structure of its territory to which no other European State can offer a parallel.

DR. A. N. PETERMANN, whose death is announced, was born at Bleicherode April 18, 1822. In 1839 he became a pupil in the Geographical Academy founded by Berghaus at Potsdam, and was for six years Berghaus' secretary and librarian. During this period he made the acquaintance among other scholars of Baron Von Humboldt, for whom he prepared his map of Central Asia in 1841. In 1845 he settled in Edinburgh, and occupied himself with drawing the maps and revising the text for the English edition of Berghaus' *Physical Atlas*, which appeared in 1847. In that year he came to London, and became a contributor to various publications on his own branch of science; he was joint-editor of an *Atlas of Physical Geography*, and published an *Account of the Expedition to Central Africa*. His exertions in the cause of African and Arctic research are well known. In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Geography at the University of Gotha; and the importance of his monthly *Mittheilungen aus J. Perthes' geographischer Anstalt*, the first number of which appeared in 1855, is familiar to all readers of these columns.

At one of the meetings of the French Geographical Society held in September to celebrate the opening of their new *hôtel*, a resolution was passed, on the proposition of Admiral de la Roncière le Noury, in favour of the issue of a species of international ticket, on presentation of which every member of a French or foreign geographical society would have the right of being present at the meetings of any similar institution. The Council of the French Geographical Society have undertaken to prepare a model for such a ticket, and to communicate with the foreign societies

with a view to the general adoption of this suggestion, which in the first instance originated with M. Chambeyron, the delegate of the Lyons Society.

THE Government of Western Australia have, we hear, determined upon carrying out a thorough exploration of the country lying to the north of the nineteenth parallel of latitude, and extending on the east to Port Darwin, which place, it will be remembered, is the western terminus of a surveying party that has just started from the side of Queensland. The expedition will be commanded by Mr. Alex. Forrest, a brother of Mr. John Forrest, who not long since was awarded one of the Royal Geographical Society's gold medals for his explorations in the interior of Australia.

THE series of papers by M. Cortambert entitled "Nos Petites Colonies" is continued in the current number of *L'Exploration*, the new contribution (accompanied by a map) dealing with Mayotte, an island at the northern end of the Mozambique channel, which was acquired by France some thirty-five years ago. Among the "Nouvelles de tous les Points du Globe" in the same number, we find some rather curious remarks on the difference of the climate of the eastern and western coasts of Japan, in correction of an erroneous impression which previously prevailed as to the eastern being the warmer of the two.

MORE recent intelligence from Australia fully confirms the statement in the ACADEMY of September 21, respecting the unfortunate condition of the expedition which left Melbourne last spring for New Guinea in the *Colonist*. The captain of H.M.S. *Sappho*, who has just returned from Port Moresby, reports, according to the *South Australian Register*, that affairs are looking bad. Great numbers are doing nothing, and are in a state of great destitution and misery from want of provisions. He visited the main camp at Laloiki, where all the men are either ill or recovering. Their state is most painful; there is no work, and there are no prospects whatever before them. From the character of the country as described by the diggers—viz., dense tropical vegetation, with continual rain and no open country—the worst calamity that could befall Australia would be the discovery of gold, as working in such a climate and country would nearly kill all. He considers New Guinea unfit for habitation except on the coast.

AFRICAN HYDROGRAPHY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

M. LUCIANO CORDEIRO, the well-known secretary of the Lisbon Geographical Society, has just published (Lisboa: Verde) a brochure of considerable interest, entitled *L'hydrographie africaine au XVI^e siècle d'après les premières explorations portugaises*, being six letters addressed to the Lyons Geographical Society in reference to the globe in their Town Library, to which allusion has already been made in our columns. M. Cordeiro sums up the general ideas and theories of Portuguese geographers of the sixteenth century in the following terms:—

"1. Origine lacustre et centrale des grands fleuves de l'Afrique: le Zaire, le Zambèze, et le Nil; identité de cette origine par la simple supposition de la liaison de ces fleuves ou des lacs d'où ils sortent par une rivière centrale coulant dans la direction N.-S., comme le Lualaba des cartes modernes.

"2. Correction de la géographie ptoléméenne—affirmation de deux grands lacs au centre dans une situation relative N.-S., outre d'autres lacs au N.-E. près de l'équateur ou sous l'équateur, sources des branches supérieures du Nil—et des autres encore du N. au S. et à l'O., qui expliquent la formation du Niger, du Kassai, et du Quango.

"3. Prolongement vers l'équateur et vers S., du Zaire—sa première source dans un lac austral, ou son identité avec la rivière centrale S.-N. (Lualaba).

"4. Détermination approximative du bassin du Nil; suppression du Nil des Nègres ou de sa liaison avec le Nil égyptien."

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Fortnightly* for October contains various articles of interest. Not to speak of Mr. Lowe's paper on Imperialism, and the editor's important Bristol address on Over-production (which he here publishes with notes in answer to the various criticisms which the newspaper reports of it called forth), the *Review* has a first instalment of Mr. Frederic Harrison's chapters on the "English School of Jurisprudence;" a very amusing Chinese paper by Sir D. Wedderburn; Mr. Saintsbury's view of Alexandre Dumas père; and, lastly, a striking and original poem by Mr. A. C. Lyall, and an article on Charles Lamb by Mr. Pater. Mr. Harrison deals in the present paper with the conception that lies at the centre of jurisprudence—viz., that of sovereignty, as treated in Austin's famous analysis, and as reviewed in some well-known lectures by Sir H. Maine. In those lectures Sir H. Maine showed how the historical method demanded that Bentham's and Austin's too dogmatic analysis should be modified before it is accepted as true; that it is true, in fact, only when read in the light of certain assumptions and confined to a certain sphere. Mr. Harrison's paper is as it were a re-assertion of Austin's analysis, subject to those assumptions; an acceptance of Sir H. Maine's criticism, but a declaration that to the lawyer and to the legal adequacy of Austin's conception they make no difference. The qualifications are—

"(1) that the lawyer is considering sovereignty only on the side of force; (2) that for his purpose he assumes the force it exercises to be unlimited; (3) and that he is considering force only as it is applied by the tribunals of settled modern societies." But all the same "the historical and political difficulties in the path of Austin's doctrine are difficulties to it only when regarded as an absolute truth, and do not diminish its value to the student of modern law, in strictly marking out to him the limits of the field before him."

The Chinese Romance which Sir David Wedderburn analyses, and on which he hangs some good remarks about the Chinese people, is *The Two Fair Cousins*, a work translated into French in 1827 by M. Abel Rémusat, but composed three or four centuries ago. In part the novel is an amusing commentary on the Chinese examination-system; and in part it suggests moral reflections on the possibility of educated human beings in East and West holding views quite absolutely opposed on what we consider fundamental matters in social and domestic life. *The Two Fair Cousins*, accepted, it must be remembered, by the Chinese as one of their best stories, presents us with "bigamy justified by sentiment;" and not only one man loving two women, but the two women loving both him and each other. We will not spoil the story by abridging it, but simply quote the words which Sir David Wedderburn borrows from M. Rémusat, when he has brought the brilliant young husband to the altar (if it is there that the Chinese are married) with his two brides, who, "clothed in golden stuffs, with ornaments of precious stones, appeared to be the daughters of the King of the Immortals." "The union," says M. Rémusat, "of three persons linked together by a happy conformity of taste, accomplishment, and disposition, forms in the eyes of the Chinese the highest earthly blessing, a sort of ideal happiness which heaven reserves for its favourites, as the reward of talent and of virtue." Mr. Pater's article on Charles Lamb is, it need not be said, a masterpiece of fine criticism—subtlety tracking out a kindred subtlety, and feeling a rare delight in the task. Ostensibly the paper is on Lamb as a Humourist: "The Character of the Humourist" is its first title; but although it begins by contrasting in the accepted way the humour of this century with that of an earlier time, and with claiming the writings of Charles Lamb as "a transition to this more high-pitched feeling," yet the strength of the picture lies rather in its details, in its discovery of unsuspected gleams of

light and shadowy distances in Lamb, as the rarer sort among the old Dutch painters find unlooked-for effects for you in a landscape or an interior. Contrasting Lamb with those stronger contemporaries of his whose work has actually suffered, in its permanent aspect, from the intensity with which they felt the "unrest of their own age," he says:—

"Of this number of disinterested servants of literature, smaller in England than in France, Charles Lamb is one. In the making of prose he realises the principle of art for its own sake as completely as Keats in the making of verse. And, working thus ever close to the concrete, in the details, great or small, of actual things, books, persons, and with no part of his vision blurred by the intervention of mere abstract theories, he has reached an enduring moral effect also, in a sort of boundless sympathy. Unoccupied as he might seem with great matters, he is in immediate contact with what is real, especially in its caressing littleness, that littleness in which there is much of the whole woeful heart of things, and meets it half-way with a perfect understanding of it."

He notes that Charles Lamb was not only a fine critic of literature, but of painting, as his remarks on Hogarth show; but naturally it is by his criticisms of poets (next to his own essays) that he will always be judged. To the *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets* he adds, says Mr. Pater, "in a series of notes, the very quintessence of criticism, the choicest aromas and savours of Elizabethan poetry being sorted and stored here with a sort of delicate, intellectual epicureanism which has had the effect of winning for these, then almost forgotten, poets one generation after another of enthusiastic students."

We might quote more of these sentences, which are all worth quoting—sentences that speak of Lamb's "fine mimicry" of Sir Thomas Browne and others of the great old masters of style; of the desire of self-portraiture which Mr. Pater thinks is the dominant motive of his writing, "the real motive in writing at all—a desire closely connected with that intimacy, that modern subjectivity, which may be called the *Montaignesque* element in literature;" of his being "a true 'collector,' delighting in the personal finding of a thing, in the colour a book or print gets for one by the little accidents that attest previous ownership;" of his religion, "based on sentiments of hope and awe;" of the reserve of his writings; of his feeling the genius of places, and of the reflection of old London in him, with its quaint houses, its surrounding of fair fields, its rich effects of cloud and sunlight. Mr. Pater has written articles more brilliant than this one, more highly-pitched, but never one more charming: for this has the charm of its subject, the charm of Elia.

THE *Nineteenth Century* will, no doubt, be read by many, if only for Mr. Forbes's most amusing experiences of Cyprus, and for Mr. Mackonochie's "Disestablishment Act," which will so please the Bishops. But in its literary articles it is not strong. Mr. Gladstone returns to the Homeric question in a paper which he quaintly calls "The Slicing of Hector." Here he sets spear in rest against Prof. Geddes, who, in endeavouring to divide the *Iliad* into an *Achilleid* and a *Ulysseid*, thinks he finds in the Hector of the one set of books a different person from the Hector of the other. Mr. Gladstone takes the Professor's charges one by one, and refutes them with a certain success which will be considered greater or smaller according to the prepossessions of the reader. Mr. Hewlett's paper on Barry Cornwall does not seem to say much that has not been already said (in the *Edinburgh* and elsewhere) of the poet since his lamented death. Mr. Mallock's paper on "Faith and Verification" appears to us a curiously unequal piece of work. The criticism of the purely materialistic position, with which it opens, is, if not new, at least well put, and shows a real knowledge of the difficulties and questions at issue; whereas the concluding portions of the paper, where the writer, having

vindicated natural religion, passes to the possibility and probability of revealed religion, are not only hasty and incoherent in treatment, but betray a singular gift for missing the point. It is now rather late in the day to spend breath and strength on refuting the *a priori* arguments against miracles. It is not here that the struggle lies at this moment of the combat, as most of the disputants are well aware. Mr. Mallock sees a way of dexterously eluding the scientific and logical objections, but he has not a word of the literary objections, or of the objections of human experience. But these are just the objections which he must meet, and, if he can, satisfy, if he is indeed to fulfil the mission he proclaims in this paper, perhaps a little too confidently. "To engage in an *a priori* argument to prove that miracles are impossible, against an adversary who argues *a priori* that they are possible," says a well-known book, "is the vainest labour in the world. So long as the discussion was of this character miracles were in no danger. The time for it is now past, because the human mind, whatever may be said for or against miracles *a priori*, is now in fact losing its reliance upon them. And it is losing it for this reason: as its experience widens, it gets acquainted with the natural history of miracles; it sees how they arise, and it slowly but inevitably puts them aside." It is no place of ours to express agreement or disagreement with this passage. But it is obvious that there lies the difficulty of the moment. There may be no *a priori* impossibility in the sun's standing still in the Valley of Ajalon—an instance selected by Mr. Mallock—but this is not the question. How does the story with its surroundings and evidences look when we come upon it in a comparative study of the miracles of various times and countries? Mr. Mallock appears to be a step behind in the march of debate.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

It was natural and fitting that the Library Association should meet again at the end of its first year of work to take stock of the results and to provide for the future carrying-on of its operations. And as the name revered by the librarian more than any other is that of the Bodleian, what place could be more suitable for such a meeting than Oxford? Accordingly the meeting of the Association is well attended; and the Baron de Watteville (from the Ministry of Public Instruction in France) and other foreign visitors to last year's Conference have been tempted to repeat their visits.

The president (Mr. Winter Jones) is prevented by the state of his health from attending; but all the vice-presidents were present, and many of the representative members of the Association. Among new faces are Prof. Dziatzko, of Breslau, and Count Balzani, of the Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

Oxford was represented by the Radcliffe librarian (Dr. Acland), the Master of Balliol, the Rector of Lincoln, and Profs. Rolleston and Max Müller. The Colleges were represented by the librarians of Brasenose and St. John's. On the part of the British Museum came Mr. Bullen and Mr. Garnett. There were also present Prof. Stanley Jevons, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, the Rev. W. D. Macray, and the Rev. Chancellor Parish.

The Bodleian librarian, in welcoming the Association to Oxford, regretted the absence of the president (Mr. Winter Jones). He regretted also the enforced resignation by Mr. Winter Jones of his position at the British Museum. At the same time he rejoiced at the election of so able an officer as Mr. Bond, whose predecessor he (Mr. Cox) had himself been. He remembered also Sir Antonio Panizzi, who was a very great librarian, and had done a great work in his day.

The Conference last year had been a great

success, and he hoped that the present meeting would be equally successful, though he agreed with the recommendation in the Council Report that biennial or triennial meetings should be the rule in future. He had not been able to attend the committee on the Universal Catalogue, and he could scarcely see his way to its completion. Nothing was impossible to energy and gold; but the Association had not the gold, or librarians the energy to spare. Such a catalogue must be prepared by men who had nothing else to do, working at a centre to which slips might be sent. But librarians themselves might do much by preparing special catalogues. And he must confess that there was much literature which he should not care to see stereotyped in a general catalogue. Special catalogues might really be enough for our needs, and he was glad to see that Mr. Edwin Wallace, of Worcester College, had just published an excellent catalogue of the special literature of his college. Even in the middle of the seventeenth century Vernueil, a sub-librarian of the Bodleian, had proposed a catalogue of the special books there and in the different colleges. He hardly liked to ask in Mr. Bullen's presence how long the British Museum Catalogue had taken to prepare.

As to the Copyright Act he protested against the proposed withdrawal of the copies for the four Universities benefited by the existing Act. London was not all England, and it was only just that copies of all books should be accessible elsewhere.

The Association would find many good libraries in Oxford. There was the library of the Union Society, in whose rooms they were assembled. There was the Radcliffe Society, administered by Dr. Acland. There was the Bodleian—not perfect, but getting on steadily by the earnest work of its staff. And then the college libraries. He had much sympathy with plans which aimed at rendering other Oxford libraries available for purposes of home study; but he was anxious that the Bodleian collections should be kept together, and that when asked for a book he should not have to say it was somewhere over Magdalen Bridge. He had now only to express his hearty hope that the Association would derive from the Oxford meeting that mutual aid for which it was instituted.

The Report was then read, and its adoption moved by the Treasurer (Mr. Robert Harrison) and seconded by Dr. Acland.

Mr. J. P. Briscoe read a paper on "Subscription Libraries in Connexion with Free Public Libraries." This combination he had found unworkable at Nottingham. Mr. MacLachlan, of Dundee, had found no such difficulty. Mr. Pink, of Cambridge, held that such combinations were forbidden by the Acts. Mr. Wright, of Plymouth, and Mr. Gates, of Leeds, followed.

Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, ex-librarian of the Oxford Union Society, read a paper on "The Libraries of Oxford and the Uses of College Libraries." After a brief account of the principal Oxford libraries, and a reference to the leading arrangements at the Bodleian, Mr. Thomas discussed the question of the application of college libraries. The scheme of specialisation proposed by college librarians some years ago had not been very thoroughly carried out, although Balliol, under the care of Mr. Cheyne, had devoted special attention to Philosophy, the History of Religious Systems, and to Old Testament Literature. Worcester had also cultivated the subject of Classical Archaeology, and Mr. Wallace had just published a special catalogue. Another reform had been quietly taking place of late, the opening of the college libraries for use as reading-rooms by members of the college. The future development of the college system should include three points. Each college should make its library a thoroughly good library of reference for the ordinary subjects of Oxford study. Next, the office of librarian should be made a substantial one, and properly paid. The remuneration of

10% or 20% paid by wealthy establishments is absurd. Thirdly, if specialisation is to be continued the libraries of the colleges should be reciprocally available, and open for proper periods. It might also be desirable for the libraries to exchange books on each other's subjects. To accomplish these things, larger funds than those at present devoted to library purposes are required. For the twenty colleges making returns, the whole amount so spent in 1871 was under 2,500*l*. Why should not each college suppress a prize fellowship or two in order at once to benefit its own passing generation of students, and to contribute to the permanent advantage of research?

Prof. Rolleston, as a Curator of the Bodleian, said he was glad that that library did not lend its books, like Cambridge University Library, all over the country. He quite agreed with Mr. Thomas that the examination system was an evil; but it was a necessary evil. Examinations, however, could be conducted in any barn, and he regretted that the University had nevertheless decided to leave the Bodleian as it was, and build new schools at a cost of 150,000*l*.

Mr. Bullen, Prof. Seligmann, Count Balzani, and the Bodleian librarian spoke. Mr. Ashton Cross thought that libraries should be open in working hours. He would make the Bodleian the repository of the rarer works; the Camera, of ordinary text-books; the college libraries, of special collections. Mr. T. H. Ward, of Brasenose, followed, and thought that the amount spent on college libraries had been underestimated by Mr. Thomas.

After an adjournment the Rev. H. E. Reynolds read an interesting paper on the history of "Our Cathedral Libraries," and urged that these libraries should be better cared for, and greater facilities given for their use by others than members of the cathedral chapters. The paper was accompanied by a carefully compiled table of information. The same subject was discussed by the Rev. Chancellor Parish, of Chichester.

Mr. W. H. K. Wright read a paper on "Special Collections of Books for Provincial Libraries," which urged the desirability of the collection of books of local interest. Mr. Bullen; Mr. Welch, of the Corporation Library, London; Mr. Cowell, of Liverpool; Mr. Briscoe; Mr. Parfitt, of the Devon and Exeter Institution; and Mr. Garnett, took part in the discussion.

Mr. T. W. Shore, Secretary of the Hartley Institution, Southampton, then read a paper on "Old Parochial Libraries of England and Wales." Before the adjournment, the Baron Otto de Watteville said a few words in French, and conveyed the compliments of the French Minister of Public Instruction to the Association. In the evening the Bodleian librarian received the members in the Hall of Worcester College, where they were met by the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Balliol, and other distinguished members of the University.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

- COWDEN CLARKE, Charles and Mary. Recollections of Writers. Sampson Low. 10*s*. 6*d*.
DEVILLE, J. Dictionnaire du tapisserie. 1. Abth. Liège: Claesen. 17*s*. 6*d*.
FINN, James. Stirring Times; or, Records from Jerusalem Consular Chronicles of 1853 to 1856. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 30*s*.
GHIRON, I. Monete Arabiche del Gabinetto Numismatico di Milano. Milano: Hoepli. 12*s*.
JOHNSON'S "Lives:" the six chief Lives, with Macaulay's "Life of Johnson." Ed. Matthew Arnold. Macmillan. 6*s*.
LANGE, W. Das antike griechisch-römische Wohnhaus. Leipzig: Knapp. 6 M.
STEVENSON, D. Life of Robert Stevenson. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. 21*s*.

History.

- BARON BÉARNAIS au x^v^e siècle, textes en langue vulgaire, traduits et publiés par V. Lespy et P. Raymond. Pau: Ribaut. 10 fr.
BOULGER, D. C. The Life of Yakoub Bey, Athalik Ghazi and Badaulet, Ameer of Kashgar. Allen.
ÉTUDE diplomatique sur la guerre de Crimée (1852-6). Par un ancien diplomate. St. Petersburg: Rüttger. 16*s*.
GOTHIN, E. Politische u. religiöse Volksbewegungen vor der Reformation. Breslau: Koebner. 3 M.

JASTROW, J. Zur strafrechtlichen Stellung der Slaven bei Deutschen u. Angelsachsen. Breslau: Koebner. 2 M. 40 Pf.

LOSERTH, J. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Hystischen Bewegung. II. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 1 M. 20 Pf.
SIMON, Jules. Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers, 8 Février 1871-24 Mai 1873. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 15 fr.
SMOLKA, St. Ferdinand I. Bemühungen um die Krone v. Ungarn. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 80 Pf.
VINCENTI, L. de. Storia di Taranto. Napoli: Detken & Rocholl. 9 fr.
VITÉZ DE ZERENDA, J. Oraciones in causa expeditionis contra Turcas habitae; item Aeneas Sylvii epistolae ad eundem exaratae. 1453-1457. Budapest. 5 M.

Physical Science.

REGAZZONE, I. L'uomo preistorico nella Provincia di Como. Milano: Hoepli. 10*s*.
REINKE, J. Entwicklungsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen ü. die Cuteraceen u. Dictyotaceen des Golfs v. Neapel. Leipzig: Engelmann. 10 M.
TOULFA, F. Geologische Untersuchungen im westlichen Theile d. Balkan u. in den angrenzenden Gebieten. I. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 6 M.

Philology, &c.

ANONYMI vulgo Scylacis Caryandensis periplum maris interni iterum rec. B. Fabricius. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 20 Pf.
DOZY, R. Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes. 4^e livr. Paris: Maisonneuve. 18 fr. 75 c.
JUVENAL, Thirteen Satires of. With Commentary by J. E. B. Mayor. Vol. II. Macmillan. 8*s*. 6*d*.
SCHWARZ, A. Die Tositta der Ordnung Moed in ihrem Verhältnisse zur Mischna kritisch untersucht. 1. Thl. Der Tractat Sabbath. Carlsruhe: Bielefeld. 5 M.
VERHANDLUNGEN der 32. Versammlung deutscher Philologen u. Schulmänner in Wiesbaden, 1877. Leipzig: Teubner. 9 M.

FLORENCE LETTER.

Florence: Sept. 27, 1878.

With echoes of the late Orientalist Congress in our ears, precedence must be given to a very opportune publication, *Gli Scritti del Padre Marco della Tomba* (Florence: Le Monnier), collected and edited by our indefatigable Orientalist Prof. de Gubernatis. Marco della Tomba, Capuchin Missionary at Bhetiza in 1758, was an earnest student of Indian Mythology, and his writings, now for the first time disinterred from the Borgian Museum in Rome, consist of descriptive and historical studies of India, her literature, and her religious systems, with various interlinear translations from the Sanskrit. Naturally, treating of a field so carefully explored since his day, the friar's *naïve* communications have little more than an historical interest, but his translations of the Kabir books are valuable, especially the fragments from the *Jnāna-sāgara*, which, we are told, was hitherto unknown. The Professor of Sanskrit at Naples, M. Kerbaker, has just produced an excellent translation in *ottava rima* of an episode in the Mahābhārata, *Storia di Nalo* (Turin: Loescher). Milman's version has long made this poem accessible to English readers, and in Germany it has met with several translators, among whom Bopp and Rückert are pre-eminent; but this is its first appearance in Italian dress. Our celebrated philologist, Prof. Ascoli of Milan, is loud in his praise of Signor Kerbaker's intelligent fidelity to the original text, while his unaffected grace of style is a merit patent to all. The explanatory notes at the end of the volume will add to the pleasure of readers unversed in Hindoo mythology.

Cesare Borgia, Duca di Romagna; notizie e documenti. By Edoardo Alvisi. (Imola: Galeati.) If instead of a complete biography the author had confined himself to a narrative of Cesar Borgia's rule in Romagna, he would have produced a thinner but far more useful volume than the ambitious work before us. On that period Signor Alvisi has brought to light some fresh documents and a few new facts, but the latter he recounts badly, suffocating them amid a mass of untrustworthy material long ago sifted by other writers. Everyone knows that Cesar could govern equitably in the rare moments when his passions were not called into play, and these flashes of justice seem to have inspired the author with a desire to whitewash the tyrant on other occasions. Better proofs than Signor Alvisi's are needed for the rehabilitation of the Duke of Valentinois.

The *Studi di Etimologia Italiana e Romanza*, by

Prof. N. Caix (Florence: Sansoni), is a little work of sound original research, which will be very welcome to all philological students. It consists of original observations and additions to the *Etimologico Worterbuch der Romanischen Sprachen* of F. Diez, and is intended to form an appendix to an Italian translation of that masterwork which is now in course of preparation. The young author holds the Chair of the Romance languages in our Istituto Superiore, and has already won fame in philological circles by his various essays: "Observations on Italian Vowel Sounds," "On the Formation of Literary Idioms," "On the History of the Italian Language and Dialects." His present volume is divided into four parts:—1. Observations on Diez's Etymological Derivations; 2. Addenda to the Articles of the *Etimologico Worterbuch*; 3. Glossary of Tuscan Forms of Speech, Living and Obsolete; 4. Study of the Variations generally comprised in Etymology. In his interesting Preface, Prof. Caix combats the theory of the composition of living vernaculars from very ancient, prehistoric, and unknown elements. He cites the scarcity of genuine Celtic elements in the French tongue, and the fact that no Tuscan word has even the most distant affinity with any of the few Etruscan words with which we are acquainted. He maintains that the bulk of words in all modern languages belong to an historical and comparatively recent period, and gives illustrations of the rapidity with which foreign words, legacies of foreign invasion, of political, commercial, and literary intercourse, become incorporated in a language and stripped of their original sound and signification. The object of Prof. Caix's present work is not only to trace out obscure and unexplained words, but also to furnish the studious with material for further researches in the same direction.

As the ever widening admiration for Leopardi's genius is coupled with a sympathetic interest in the unrelieved sadness of his life, the *Lettere scritte a Giacomo Leopardi dai suoi parenti* (Florence: Le Monnier), edited by Giuseppe Pergilli, is a very welcome publication. Chiefly relating to domestic topics, these letters addressed to the eldest son of the house during his hard-won absences from home give us a graphic sketch of the family group at Recanati, their narrow mode of life, their isolation from the real work of the world. The picture is gloomy enough, and at least partly accounts for the hopeless pessimism which corroded the poet's life while inspiring some of his noblest effusions. Strange to say, the letters of Leopardi's father, without reaching the point of exciting our sympathy, do considerably diminish the antagonism we have hitherto felt for him as the tyrant of his family. Now we see the struggle of the poor, pedantic, bigoted old noble between his caste prejudices and his real, if harshly shown, affection for his gifted son. We feel a friendly pity for the clever, indolent younger brother who passes his days "lounging about wrapped in a cloak," who hates his idleness, but has not energy to resist the influences binding him to a life "without occupations, without pleasures." His letters are full of individuality, and show him to have had capabilities for better things than hanging about the green-room of a country theatre and regretting his want of money. The mother's letters have less character, and are mainly expressive of tender anxieties. Her husband complains now and again of her parsimony—probably the poor lady's version would have been enforced frugality. The earlier letters of the poet's sister Paolina, known to have been a charming and loveable woman, are very sparkling and girlish; but as time goes on we are amazed at the candour with which she confides to her brother her eagerness for release by marriage from the dreariness of Casa Leopardi, her alternations of hope and despair. And one match after another is contemplated, none accomplished, for noble maidens with small dowries are plentiful in Italy, and marriage is too often an

affair of business rather than of sentiment. In that family filial obedience was but another name for narrow bondage; and, as in the case of the Tuscan poet Giusti, Leopardi's life was unnecessarily embittered by the strained exercise of paternal authority. A fresh collection of letters by Giacomo Leopardi is published this week (Florence: Barbera), forming an appendix to the former collection, also edited by Signor Prospero Viani, and published by Le Monnier in 1849. Of this fresh volume I shall give you an account in my next letter.

By the death of Count Alcardo Alcardi, in the month of July, Italy has lost one of her most genuine poets. Endowed with a true love of nature, and the observant eye of a landscape-painter, his forte was descriptive writing, although the secret of his great popularity lay in the national aspirations that were conspicuous in his earlier poems. He was a native of Verona, and his fervid patriotism—practical as well as poetic—won him the honour of two imprisonments in Austrian dungeons. His *Canti Patrii*, *Monte Circello*, and *Lettere a Maria*, are among his best works. His later writings have less fire and freshness, and never quite attained the fame of his youthful pieces. After 1859, he entered the Italian Parliament, held the Chair of Aesthetics in Florence, became member of the Upper Council of Education, and a few years ago was raised to the dignity of Senator. These new offices distracted him from his art, and he published very little. This is the more to be regretted, as in these days Italy is deluged with torrents of feeble verse, and could ill spare the notes of a real singer. Alcardi, beside being a general favourite in society, was heartily loved by all who knew him, for he was a kind and generous nature, and a helpful friend to all who sought his aid. LINDA VILLARI.

APPOINTMENT FOR NEXT WEEK.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.—8 P.M. New Shakspeare Society: "On the Anachronisms in *Winter's Tale*," by J. W. Mills; "On the site of Burbage's 'Theatre': Notes from the Public Record Office," by Geo. H. Overend.

SCIENCE.

DR. GEORG VON GIŻYCKI ON HUME'S ETHICS.

Die Ethik David Hume's in ihrer geschichtlichen Stellung nebst einem Anhang über die universelle Glückseligkeit als Oberstes Moral-Princip. Von Dr. Georg von Giżycki. (Breslau: Köhler.)

DR. GIŻYCKI'S book is written in a clear and lively style, with an agreeable fervour of conviction, but without polemical violence. The first and largest portion of it is historical: a presentation of Hume's moral system, chiefly by means of translated extracts, is preceded and followed by brief accounts of Hume's leading predecessors and of the principal writers whom Dr. Giżycki regards as having afterwards supplemented or developed his doctrine. Among the latter the largest space is allotted to Adam Smith, from whose writings also long extracts are given. Altogether the book contains a rather unusual amount of quoted matter; which I notice chiefly because it is, perhaps, likely to give the careless reader an unduly low opinion of Dr. Giżycki's independence and consistency of thought. In fact, however, notwithstanding his enthusiastic over-estimate of the Scottish thinker—whom he calls the "Newton of Ethics"—his exposition of Hume's system includes a just and complete criticism of its undeniable deficiencies. He lays due stress on the vague and imperfect apprehension which Hume shows of the specific quality of Conscience,

considering it merely as a susceptibility to pleasure and pain from a contemplation of the mental qualities of human beings; whence his loose definition of Virtue as a "quality of the mind agreeable to or approved by everyone," and the non-distinction of moral and intellectual excellences in his cardinal notion of Personal Merit. This one-sided view of the moral consciousness enables us to understand how Hume was content to resolve it entirely into sympathy with the foreseen pleasures and pains of others. The incompleteness of this analysis is most strikingly exhibited in the case of the moral sentiment of Justice. It is even remarkable, as Dr. Giżycki observes, that after the attention given by Butler to the impulse of Resentment Hume should not have anticipated Adam Smith in his analysis of the "sense of merit and demerit" into sympathy with gratitude and resentment, not merely as pleasurable or painful, but as direct active impulses to requital. It is remarkable, too, that the thinker whose originality in the sphere of metaphysics was most prominently shown in substituting non-rational "association of ideas" for rational cognition should have neglected to apply the same method to ethical psychology; and should have clung to the old error of treating moral approval as the result of conscious reflection on the useful effects of approved qualities. As regards the origin of Justice, however, it hardly appears that Dr. Giżycki has understood the whole of Hume's view. In the earlier *Treatise on Human Nature* Hume plainly does not consider men's regard for justice to be originally due to the operation of sympathy; he holds with Hobbes that it originates in self-love, and that its primary obligation depends on the existence of a social order which it is the individual's interest to maintain;* he only introduces sympathy as a necessary supplement to self-interest "when society has become more numerous," and each man's private concern in maintaining social order more remote and less readily perceived. It is probable that when he wrote the *Inquiry* he gave more importance to the operation of sympathy; but that he still considered self-interest an indispensable basis of justice seems evident from his hypothesis of a "species of creatures rational but incapable of resistance," towards whom we should, therefore, not "lie under any restraints of justice."

The rest of Dr. Giżycki's historical work shows study careful in quality though limited in range. His view of the place of Shaftesbury in English ethical thought, of his relation to his two followers Butler and Hutcheson, of the debt of Hume to each of the three, and of the importance of Adam Smith's work as supplementing and correcting Hume's, seems to me on the whole truer than that of any other historian with whom I am acquainted. On the other hand, his accounts of Hobbes and Locke are superficial; he falls, e.g., into the common error of supposing that Locke's denial of innate moral ideas implied a rejection of

* Hume differs from Hobbes, of course, in considering this social order to have been constituted, not once for all by an express promise, but by a gradually attained convention similar to those by which Language and Money came to be accepted.

reasoned ethical truth (in spite of the decisive passage in Book IV., c. iii., § 18-20, of the *Essay*); and his comparative neglect of the rational moralists generally prevents him from thoroughly understanding the position of Butler, determined as it was by the double relation to Clarke and to Shaftesbury.

The last third of the book is occupied by an independent discussion of the Greatest-Happiness Principle. Much of what Dr. Giżycki has to say in explanation and defence of his principle, though vigorously urged, and, in my opinion, sound, seems to belong to a stage of the Utilitarian controversy which we in England are trying to get beyond; and he does not notice many of the subtler objections and difficulties with which we are now dealing. Still, the general scheme of argument on which he supports the principle has novelty and deserves attention. He distinguishes four proofs, which he calls respectively "moral-inductio," "moral-axiomatisch," "affecten-theoretisch," and "natur-philosophisch." The first is the argument which he considers Hume to have triumphantly established: that all qualities of character and conduct which men approve and praise, and all moral rules which opinion imposes as obligatory, tend directly or indirectly to the production of "satisfied consciousness" in individual human beings, or groups of such. The second proof results from a direct appeal to our common intuitive apprehension of what is ultimately and intrinsically valuable: to say that an action gives pleasure or relieves pain is felt to be the one final answer to the question why we do it. The third argument exhibits the whole system of human impulses as naturally adapted to the production of the fullest and most satisfied consciousness possible in the individual and the species; while the fourth, taking a wider sweep, shows us the realisation of an ever higher degree of psychic life as the end of the whole process of universal nature. The teleological optimism involved in this latter argument Dr. Giżycki defends with much dialectical vigour against both the current pessimism of German philosophy and the purely mechanical naturalism to which modern science everywhere inclines. Absorbed in the interest of this controversy he has perhaps overlooked some deficiencies in the cogency and coherence of his scheme of proof. The "moral-axiomatich" argument, in the view of most persons, leads *prima facie* to private happiness rather than general happiness as the natural ultimate end of the individual's action. On the other hand, the end of the universe is doubtless universal: but even when we follow most unquestioningly the teleological inferences which the external world suggests, it is difficult to prove conclusively that the multiplying and heightening of satisfied consciousness in sentient beings is the one aim of Nature or Providence.

HENRY SIDGWICK.

* "Befriedigtes Bewusstsein" is the term which Dr. Giżycki prefers to "pleasure." The chief objection to it is that it seems to imply a pre-existing conscious want, which is not a universal antecedent of the kind of consciousness that we value and desire to prolong.

Ormazd et Ahriman; leurs Origines et leur Histoire. Par James Darmesteter. (Paris.)

HITHERTO the ancient Parsee religion, as recorded in the pages of the Zendavesta, was generally considered to have in common with the religion of the Veda, and therefore to owe to the Indo-Iranian epoch, only one of its constituent elements, the worship of the powers of nature. But anyone who has perused M. Darmesteter's present work and weighed its contents in an unbiassed spirit, will be satisfied, we think, that it is not only the sun-god Mithra, and the worship of the four elements, of the moon and of the stars, which mounts back to the pre-Iranian epoch. The very central dogma of the Zoroastrian faith, the dualism of Ormazd and Ahriman, which has never ceased to engage the attention of inquisitive minds from the times of the Greek philosophers down to the modern students of the science of religion, can be traced back to an Aryan root; and so it is with all the more important of those highly abstract and spiritualised conceptions and personifications of the divine which play such a prominent part especially in the doctrinal sections of the Zendavesta.

Upon the value and interest of such a result as this concerning one of the oldest and purest religions of the world we need not dwell. Two out of the seven Amshaspands or highest deities of the Zendavesta had been before traced to their Aryan source in M. Darmesteter's interesting monograph on *Haurvatât et Ameretât*, which we reviewed in the ACADEMY of January 20, 1877. We will now try to give a short analysis of his new work, although in doing so we shall certainly not be able to do full justice either to the powerful array of arguments by which he has established the main proposition of his book, or to the many remarks on other points of Iranian Mythology which, coming in incidentally, greatly enhance its value and interest.

The first part contains the history of Ormazd or Ahuramazda, the creator and supreme ruler of the world according to Parsee notions; and, though M. Darmesteter's proposed identification of this divinity with the Vedic Varuna is not new, it has never been brought out so forcibly before. Our author strengthens his point by a reference to the complete parallelism subsisting between the divine companions and attendants of Ahuramazda on the one hand, and Varuna on the other hand. The importance of this essential identity of the highest deities of the ancient Indians and Iranians respectively cannot easily be overrated, as it gives us a glimpse into the real nature of the worship, not only of the Aryan epoch, but of the Indo-European age. The supreme deity of the Indo-Europeans has to be reconstructed by combining the original characteristics of Ahuramazda, Varuna, Zeus, and Jupiter. It is true that Zeus is usually identified with Dyaus, while Varuna is placed by the side of the Greek Ouranos. But the functions of these respective deities differ widely, and to compare them by reason of their names only is, M. Darmesteter observes, confounding Comparative Mythology with Comparative Grammar. The etymology of those appellations shows that either of them would

have been a fit name for a god of the sky; but when the Greeks and Romans had separated from the Aryans, the original appellatives became distinct personalities; and of these, only one was able to retain in each country the dignity of a supreme god of the sky, while the Iranians altogether dropped the old names and substituted a new one for them.

Unlike Ahuramazda, his great adversary Aîra Mainyu, "the spirit who causes anxiety," is of Iranian formation, not only as regards his name, but also as regards his functions. Yet a close analysis of the latter leads to the result that the notions upon which they rest are for the most part traceable in the Vedas. The name of Aîra Mainyu has evidently been created in opposition to *Spenta Mainyu*, "the spirit who gives prosperity," one of the names of Ahuramazda, and that designation which is usually given him when opposed to Aîra Mainyu. Now the roots *qu* or *qvan* and *aîgh*, from which the characteristic epithets of the good and the evil spirit in the Avesta are derived, occur in Sanskrit also; and as the mythological language of the Avesta opposes *cavañh*, "force or prosperity," to *āzañh*, "cause of anxiety," so the identical words (Sanskrit. *çavas* and *anhas*) or other derivatives from those two roots are opposed to one another in the Vedas. What is meant by *çavas* in the Vedas may be best seen from the fact that it is used to denote the divine power which enables Indra to kill the murderous serpent. And it is this legend of the serpent (Sanskrit. *Ahi*, Zend *Azhi*), originally an image of the clouds carrying off the water of the skies and forced to give it back by the deity of the storm, which underlies most of the attributes afterwards heaped upon Aîra Mainyu. We cannot enter here into the detail of the abundant evidence which M. Darmesteter has brought together in order to establish his ingenious hypothesis, that Aîra Mainyu, in his naturalistic aspect, is the direct heir of *Azhi*, the three-headed "murderous" serpent. The reason which he assigns for the transfer is this, that *Azhi Dahâka*, "the demoniac serpent," was himself carried off by the stream of mythology and handed over to legendary history, which ended in making of him, in the time of Firdusi, a tyrannical foreign usurper called *Zohâk*, who had two serpents growing out of his two shoulders that had to be fed every day with two Iranian youths.

For however many of his most prominent qualities and exploits the Zoroastrian Ahriman may be indebted to the cloud demon Ahi of old, there remains in his character a residue of such features as can only be accounted for by his relation to Ahuramazda. He is not a simple but a complex being, not only the heir and successor of Ahi, but also Ahuramazda reversed. As Ahuramazda had been made to be the source of everything good, so the "bad creation" was naturally believed to have proceeded from Aîra Mainyu. The former has organised the latter, as M. Darmesteter expresses it, and this is true down to the smallest detail of Aîra Mainyu's reign. Thus the six Amshaspands, by whom Ahuramazda is surrounded, find their precise counterpart in the six demons who are the principal attendants of

Aîra Mainyu; but the latter are clearly of secondary growth, as is proved partly by their names, and partly by their history and character. It is in treating of these hellish dignitaries that M. Darmesteter has discussed, and, as we must confess, entirely disposed of, the favourite theory which, starting from the change of a good into an opposite meaning in such words as Zend *daēva*, "fiend," Sanskrit *deva*, Latin *deus*, tried to account for this by a supposed revolution in the religious views of the Iranians, which was even conjectured by some to have led to a religious schism between the Indians and Iranians, and therefore to have become the primary cause of their political separation. This, according to M. Darmesteter's showing, is another instance of the facts of language having been confounded with the facts of mythology.

We can barely advert to the third and shortest part of this work, in which are discussed the tenets of some of the later Zoroastrian sects, which, by assuming as the source both of the good and evil spirit either a principle of Unbounded Time, or of Space, or of Light, or of Destiny, unconsciously reverted to a similar train of ideas to that with which the primitive worship of nature in the earliest Indo-Iranian period had started.

As it has been impossible in this brief outline even to touch upon the numerous occasional notes of the author on a host of vexed questions of Iranian mythology, we will quote in this place, as instances of his successful method of elucidating obscure myths, his remarks on the female demons *Būshyâcta* and *Pairikâ* (Moore's Peri); his happy comparison of the word *dahâka* in *Azhi Dahâka* with the Vedic epithet of *Ahi*, viz., *dâsa*, "demon," and of *Parendi* with the Vedic *Purandhi*; his satisfactory analysis of that most curious being in Iranian mythology, the three-legged ass, &c. As the index to his work shows, there is hardly any personage in Iranian mythology that he has not discussed, and, we may add, brought out in a new light. There are some points on which we are unable to agree with him, especially as regards his attempted dissolution of Zarathustra, the reputed founder of the Parsee religion, into a fictitious being connected with the ancient and widely spread myth of the thunderstorm, *l'homme d'en haut*. M. Darmesteter has probably not concealed from himself the grave objections to which this theory is liable, though in this case, as in general, he has avoided entering into a discussion of the opposite views of other scholars, agreeing in this feature of his work with Geldner in his useful book *Ueber die Metrik des jüngeren Avesta*, which has come out precisely at the same time as his own work. This coincidence is perhaps owing to a natural reaction against the many controversies with which researches in the field of Zend philology have for a considerable time been beset. The careful avoidance of controversies certainly adds to the attractions of the present work, the style of which is altogether worthy of its contents, as it combines clearness and simplicity with a lively and occasionally brilliant diction. The arrangement of the whole is excellent.

J. JOLLY.

THE GENUINENESS OF THE CRIMEAN TOMB-
INSCRIPTIONS.

It will be remembered what interest was excited by the reported discovery of ancient Hebrew tomb-inscriptions in the Karaite cemetery at Tschufut-kale, in the Crimea. It is also well known that the gravest doubts have lately been cast upon the veracity and honesty of A. Firkowitsch, the discoverer. Prof. Ohwolson, of St. Petersburg, has published an important statement, tending to show that, except in a few insignificant points, all Firkowitsch's assertions are perfectly accurate.

Prof. Ohwolson does not profess to have examined all the inscriptions in question, but only a sufficiently large sample to justify an induction. For instance, of the 271 inscriptions which, according to Firkowitsch, belong to the first twelve centuries A.D., Ohwolson has found and examined ninety-eight, and reports that the Hebrew character is markedly different from that of the inscriptions ascribed to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He remarks that the good or bad preservation of the inscriptions depends almost exclusively on their being exposed or not to the air. A good many inscriptions are almost entirely destroyed as to the upper part, while the lines in the part covered with earth are beautifully legible. As to the inscriptions dated in such and such a year "of our captivity," which have been asserted to be either non-existent or forgeries, Dr. Ohwolson informs us that he has found and brought away the original of one such inscription, and a "squeeze" of another.

Another charge against Firkowitsch was that he had altered the letters of the alphabet which serve as numerals, in such a way as to give a greater antiquity to the inscriptions—e.g., that he had changed η into π , and so thrown the date six hundred years back. Dr. Ohwolson replies that out of forty-eight of the inscriptions in which the dates begin with η , selected by him as not having been "squeezed" by Firkowitsch, he has found the dates of the latter in forty-five cases quite correct; in one case doubtful; and in only two cases erroneous, but clearly without any attempt at forgery.

Of the fifty-four inscriptions examined of which Firkowitsch took no "squeezes," Dr. Ohwolson has brought away with him the original of one important inscription of the year 937 (containing the Tartar name ביכצח) and thirty-four "squeezes." On several of the latter there are genuine Tartar names, or names with Tartar endings, or in other cases names which could only have come to the Jews in the Crimea through Jews from Mohammedan countries.

More important still, perhaps: Dr. Ohwolson has found twenty-seven inscriptions probably not observed by Firkowitsch, owing to their depth beneath the soil, or disregarded owing to their imperfect state. In all these twenty-seven inscriptions the dates are quite distinct. One of them, not the oldest, has the date דא שצנ ליצ ; one, greatly injured, the date ליצירה ; and one, beautifully preserved, the date דא תרנ . The originals of the first and third Dr. Ohwolson has brought to St. Petersburg. There are also five inscriptions of the tenth century, thirteen of the eleventh, one of the year 1105, and one of the year 1204.

He adds that the epigraph of the year 905, asserted to be spurious in the Catalogue of Drs. Harkavy and Strack, is undoubtedly genuine, of which he gives circumstantial proof. This would appear to upset the arguments against the genuineness of other epigraphs, and throws a serious responsibility upon Drs. Harkavy and Strack.

SCIENCE NOTES.

GEOLOGY.

The Geology of Sussex.—It is not only those who are specially interested in the geology of Sussex that are familiar with Dixon's famous work on

this subject. That work, indeed, is wellnigh indispensable to all who are working on the fossils of the Chalk and Tertiary formations. It is, therefore, with sincere pleasure that we welcome the appearance of the new edition, which has been for some time in preparation by Prof. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., and has just been published by Mr. W. J. Smith, of Brighton. To collect and study the Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils of Sussex was for many years the delight of Mr. Dixon, and the magnificent collection which he thus accumulated is now in the British Museum. On his death—which took place in 1849, after most of the plates had been engraved, but before the letterpress had approached completion—several friends, including Prof. Owen, assisted the widow in finishing the work, and the noble quarto, with its beautiful illustrations, appeared in 1850. Since that date, however, great advance has been made in geological and palaeontological science, and hence Prof. Jones has not only revised but greatly augmented the original volume. With the aid of several scientific friends, he has been able to describe in detail the various additions which have been made of late years to our knowledge of the structure of Sussex and its organic remains. Thus, the famous Sub-Wealden boring, which, if it revealed neither coal nor water, opened the eyes of geologists more than any amount of superficial exploration could possibly have done, is admirably described by Mr. Topley. In addition to the geological portion, Dixon's work contained incidentally much information on the archaeology of Sussex. We are glad to see that the editor has retained this part of the volume, and has brought the information up to date. Dr. J. Evans has revised the numismatic portion, while Mr. Ernest Willett has contributed a notice of the well-known explorations at Cissbury. Every part of this new edition, indeed, has been well cared for, either by the accomplished editor himself, or by the scientific men who have been associated with him in its production.

Australian Palaeontology.—When Mr. Robert Etheridge, the son of the distinguished palaeontologist of our National Survey, was engaged in the geological exploration of Victoria, he undertook to compile a list of all the organic remains which palaeontological research had brought to light, not only in that colony, but throughout Australia. After an interruption of several years, consequent upon his return to this country, Mr. Etheridge, in 1871, resumed his self-imposed task; and his *Catalogue of Australian Fossils*, having been completed, has just been published by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. The fossils are arranged primarily in stratigraphical order, and subordinately in zoological order; references are given to the works in which descriptions of the several species may be found; and the principal localities of each fossil are cited. Such a work, by its very nature, is not much more readable than a Bradshaw or a Post Office Directory; but its great value for reference will be appreciated by all who are interested in the development of colonial science. The vast amount of labour indicated by this compilation shows that Mr. Etheridge is unsparing in energy and industry, and that he has not lost interest in the country where he commenced his scientific career.

North-American Palaeontology.—To give a general view of the work which has hitherto been done in the Palaeontology of North America, so far at least as relates to invertebrate fossils, Dr. Hayden has caused a complete bibliography to be compiled, and has recently issued the work as one of the series of "Miscellaneous Publications" of the United States Survey of the Territories. This record is divided into two parts—the first having been prepared by Dr. C. A. White, the palaeontologist to the Survey; and the second by Prof. Nicholson, of St. Andrews: the former part refers to all publications within the United States, and the latter to those which have appeared elsewhere.

Most of the entries are accompanied by a concise abstract of the paper cited. The great number of publications under the name of Dr. Nicholson shows the important part which he has taken in palaeontological research in North America. It should be mentioned that the bibliography extends on the one hand to the West Indies, and on the other to the Arctic Regions. This little work is certainly not among the least valuable of the many publications which we owe to Dr. Hayden and his colleagues.

A Jurassic Pterodactyle from the Rocky Mountains.—All the pterosaurian remains hitherto discovered in America have been of Cretaceous age. It is therefore interesting to learn that a well-preserved specimen has recently been found in the Upper Jurassic rocks of Wyoming. This specimen is the distal portion of the metacarpal bone of the right wing, and indicates a pterodactyle which must have measured from tip to tip of outspread wings as much as four or five feet. It was found by Mr. Williston in the *Atlantosaurus*-beds of Wyoming, and is now preserved in the Museum of Yale College. Its generic relations remain uncertain; but Prof. Marsh, who describes it in the September number of the *American Journal of Science*, has provisionally referred it to *Pterodactylus* under the name of *P. montanus*.

A New Eocene Pachyderm from Transylvania.—So little is known in this country of scientific work in Hungary that it may be worth while to call attention to a paper by Herr Johann Böckh, published in the *Mittheilungen* of the Royal Hungarian Geological Institute at Buda-Pest, in which he describes a new genus of pachyderms from the Lower Eocene beds of Andrásfáza. The specimen is a fragment of lower jaw, exhibiting a dentition which closely resembles that of *Palaeotherium*, to which genus it was, indeed, referred by the late Dr. Pávy. The author points out, however, the characters on which he feels justified in establishing a new genus for its reception. The fossil rejoices in the name of *Brachydiastematherium transilvanicum*!

The late Mr. Belt.—Geologists will learn with deep regret that Mr. Thomas Belt has been fatally attacked with fever in Colorado, whither his professional duties as a mining engineer had carried him. A brief biographical sketch has appeared in *Nature*. Mr. Belt was a frequent contributor to the *Journal of the Geological Society*, to the *Geological Magazine*, and to the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. Most of his papers bore upon glacial phenomena, upon which he held peculiar views that have often been referred to in these columns. But Mr. Belt had a far wider reputation as the author of the charming volume entitled *The Naturalist in Nicaragua*.

The Solothurner Tagblatt states that a perfectly white chamois is now to be seen in the Zooplasmische Museum, which is located in the former episcopal palace at Solothurn. This exceedingly rare specimen, which has red eyes, white horns and hoofs, and a thick snow-white fleece, was shot in the Savienthal in the Canton of Graubünden. It is the second example which has been met with. Its only known predecessor, of which an account is given by Tschudi in his *Thierleben der Alpenwelt*, was taken in 1853 over the village of Sculms in the same Canton. It is preserved in the Challande collection at Neuchâtel.

FINE ART.

The Abbey Church of Saint Alban, Hertfordshire. Illustrated by James Neale, F.S.A., Architect, Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. (Printed for Subscribers.)

THIS magnificent folio volume, the result of long labour, has appeared at a time when considerable public attention is directed

toward the work of restoration in progress at St. Alban's. Mr. Neale is a young architect, whose measured drawings of the great Abbey Church gained for him in 1875 the Pugin Travelling Studentship, and the silver medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects. These are the drawings which, with additions, are now reproduced by photo-lithography. Every drawing has been worked to a scale on the spot; every moulding has been taken the real size; no jointing is shown but that existing when the survey was made; and any marks of restoration are clearly indicated. The result is not only the most magnificent, but by far the most complete and accurate series of architectural illustrations which have ever been devoted to what is now, happily, the Cathedral Church of Hertfordshire. The beautiful etchings which, together with Mr. Comyns Carr's description, appeared in the *Portfolio* of 1876, are rather pictorial than architectural; at any rate they do not aim at supplying minute detail. The same may be said of the illustrations in Murray's *Handbook*. Mr. Neale, however, supplies us with all that the most exacting student can require, and we may turn over his pages (the only inconvenience is that they are somewhat vast, and that the book requires a separate table) with as much, in some cases with more, profit than we could derive from a hasty visit to the church itself. A "short outline-sketch of the chief incidents respecting the Abbey" precedes the plates; but there have been fuller and, perhaps, more satisfactory (certainly more convenient) architectural histories of the building. It is the grand series of photo-lithographs that entitles Mr. Neale's work to take the first place among those relating to the Abbey Church of St. Alban.

The plates are sixty in number. Every portion of the building is illustrated, from the western porches to the extreme end of the Lady Chapel. Every detail has been considered, and every moulding of importance. The carved woodwork, the painted glass, and the coloured decorations have not been forgotten. Those who know what a wonderful epitome of architectural development in this country is contained in the several portions of St. Alban's Cathedral will understand how much instruction, and that of the best sort, is certain to be afforded by a careful study of all its details. Beginning with fragments of, it may be, Offa's church, the balusters worked up in the triforium arcading of the south transept, we come to the great church of Abbot Paul, an unusually plain and massive example of early Norman Romanesque, the design and character of which may have been in great part influenced by the materials used—the stores of Roman brick and stone gathered from the neighbouring ruins of Verulamium. Then follows the Early English work of Abbot John de Cella, displaying the "spiritual character" insisted on by the late Sir Gilbert Scott; and that of his successor, William of Trumpington, also Early English. In due sequence come the exquisite Decorated work of the Lady Chapel and of the presbytery; and, even more beautiful, the Decorated portion of the nave, rebuilt after the fall of some of the Norman arches. Lastly, appear some

Perpendicular tombs and screen-work. We have thus a range through Romanesque to Gothic, and from the beginning of the Pointed style to its latest development. Few buildings in this country could supply such a series of lessons; but then few churches were so important, or held such a conspicuous position, as that of the Abbey which was at the head of the Benedictine Order in England. The monks of this great and wealthy house were under constant temptation to build and to alter, so as to bring their church to the architectural perfection of each succeeding age. Mediaeval builders had little reverence for their forefathers; and it was but rarely that a bishop like St. Wulstan was found to weep over the pulling-down of their works. We may be thankful that so much of Abbot Paul's massive Norman was allowed to remain at St. Alban's. The escape was a narrow one; for if the Early English builders could have had their way, and if funds had not been wanting, the whole would surely have disappeared, and, whatever might have taken its place, we should have had no such central tower as that which we now admire, with its ranges of Roman tile, and its round-arched windows.

It is a mistake to suppose, although the assertion is constantly made, that St. Alban's is the longest Gothic church in England, and therefore in the world. The great apparent extent of its nave, surmounting the ridge of the hill, may well give this impression; but the distinction of greatest length belongs in reality to the cathedral of Winchester. The extreme external length of Winchester is 557 feet, 9 inches. That of St. Alban's is 550 feet, 1 inch and a quarter. The difference—7 feet, 7½ inches—is not perhaps very great, and is certainly not evident to the ordinary observer; but it exists, and should be recognised. The outline of the nave of St. Alban's has, as we have always thought, been injured by the removal of the pointed roofs, the old weatherings for which remain on the sides of the central tower. But this removal was not a matter of yesterday. It took place long before the dissolution of the abbey, and, although we cannot doubt that, if the judgment of the builders and rebuilders of the church—Abbot Paul, John de Cella, Hugh of Everdon—could be obtained, as to the proposed restoration of the steep roofs, it would be in favour of the measure, the present condition of things has been so long in existence that it has become an historical accident of the building. It is one of those questions about which, in Sir Roger de Coverley's words, "there is much to be said on both sides." But we should all agree to deprecate in the strongest terms any removal or alteration of the flat interior ceiling. This is a relic—a "survival" it may perhaps be called—of the Norman period, when a great and wide nave space could not well be covered in any other manner; and to destroy it would be a barbarism. With respect to the western towers, which it has been proposed to rebuild, as the work would be entirely new there could, we suppose, be no great objection to the carrying out of the original Norman (or later) plan, supposing that to be well ascertained. And we should certainly welcome any change which would bring into

greater prominence, while securing its preservation, the exquisite work of John de Cella in the external porches at the west end. Mr. Neale devotes six plates to the details of these porches, and there is not a moulding, a capital, or a fragment of leafage which does not fully justify Sir Gilbert Scott's admiration. Had the front been completed in accordance with this beginning it must have been one of the finest things of its time in this country. What was the full design, as it was at length completed by William of Trumpington, is a little uncertain. The three porches had certainly high-pitched roofs. Mr. Neale suggests that the west wall above them consisted mainly of three tiers of arcading. Part of the lowest tier still remains. Above, he supposes that six lancet windows were arranged in pairs, and the whole was surmounted by a gable, probably containing small windows and arches. What the effect of this arrangement must have been we can only imagine; but, at any rate, the whole west front must have contrasted sharply with the austere simplicity of the Norman nave. Recent examination has shown that John de Cella intended to use a lower floor-level for the western nave, thus giving greater height and dignity to the high-altar, and gaining a picturesque variety by the ascent which would have been necessary where the new work ended. All this was swept away by his successor, whose work, owing to want of funds or to a less "spiritual" feeling, is far plainer.

We cannot, of course, follow Mr. Neale through the various parts of the church, and must content ourselves with repeating that every division is thoroughly illustrated. The beautiful leafage and work of open flowers which belong to the Decorated portion of the nave—that completed in the time of Abbot Michael of Mentmore (1335–1349)—receives ample justice, and has never before been so well interpreted. Here and there a page of more pictorial character, the large scale of which renders detail sufficiently visible, gives us a portion of the massive Norman nave, the shrine of the protomartyr (or rather the restored base of the shrine), or the general exterior. There is not a plate which will not repay long study, or which does not reveal some grace of design or ornament, such as would hardly attract the attention of a hasty visitor to the building. We may instance the beautiful details of the windows in the eastern chapels; and, of very different character, the carving of the wooden bosses from the roof of the presbytery. Mr. Neale has paid special attention to the interior roofs throughout the church. His frontispiece gives us a coloured copy, one-sixth the real size, of one of the decorated panels of the choir ceiling, with its enclosing beams; and two plates are assigned to the devices introduced at a comparatively late period by Abbot John of Whethamstede on the presbytery roof. These are the Abbot's cognisances: the lamb of St. John the Baptist and the eagle of St. John the Evangelist. Both are placed within borders of peculiar leafage, the treatment of which recalls certain embroidery designs of the fifteenth century. We have also some beautiful details from the

watching-loft on the north side of the great shrine—an admirable specimen of oak carving. The loft seems to have been erected between the years 1400 and 1413; and, shattered as it is, it deserves the fullest attention. The leaf-croquets of the arches—of which Mr. Neale gives two examples—bold, vigorous, and natural, well illustrate the difference between carving into which the workman transferred something of his own feeling, and the mechanical, engine-turned devices of which in our day we see far too much.

In turning over Mr. Neale's plates, it is impossible to be otherwise than struck with the extreme power and beauty of the sculpture throughout the church, let it belong to what period it may. It is clear that the very best workmen of their time found their way to St. Alban's; and no church in England affords finer or more instructive examples of what decorative sculpture really ought to be. The leafage is everywhere admirable; and there are certain arrangements of the ball-flower in the interior mouldings of the Lady Chapel windows which are wonderfully rich and graceful. It is a great pleasure, no less than a great advantage, to be able to renew our recollections of St. Alban's by the help of Mr. Neale's drawings. Perhaps no great English church has been more fully or elaborately illustrated. To the student the book, entirely trustworthy as it is, cannot fail to prove of the highest value. It was printed for subscribers; but the few remaining copies may be procured from the author, whose address is 8 Adelphi Terrace, London.

RICHARD JOHN KING.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF TITIAN.

THE life of Titian has been copiously illustrated of late by documents, letters, and pictures, but the supply of such treasures seems as yet not to have been exhausted. I have to note the discovery of several important records and at least two valuable pictures.

It will be in the recollection of readers of the Life of Titian that this Venetian master, having been invited by Cardinal Alexander Farnese to visit Paul III. at Bologna, made the journey between April 20 and 30, 1543, and joined the Pope at his passage through Ferrara on the 22nd of the month. In June he accompanied Paul to Busseto, where he met Charles V., and then he returned to Bologna, from whence he went back to Venice in July. During his stay at the Papal Court Titian painted several portraits, the most important of which was that of the Pope, at present preserved in the museum of Naples. We are now enabled to fix the date of this masterpiece exactly. Titian seems to have begun it immediately on his arrival at Bologna. He finished it in about four weeks. From the accounts of the Papal treasurer, Bernardino della Croce, we learn that it was presented to the Pope before May 27:—

"1543. A di 27 Maggio, ducati doi d' oro in oro pagati a Bernardino della Croce per tanti ne ha dati a M^{re} Tiziano pittore veneziano per far portare il quadro del ritratto di Sua Santità ch' ha fatto."

Another item in the same account gives the date of Titian's departure from Bologna on his return to Venice:—

"1543.—E più a di 10 Luglio detto, ducati cinquanta d'oro in oro a M^{re} Tiziano pittore quali Sua Santità gli dona per sue spese in tornare a Venezia."

From this it would appear that Vasari was

right in saying that Titian received no remuneration for his labours when he painted the Pope's likeness at the time of the Conference of Busseto. He seems only to have drawn the mere expenses of his journey.

Equally interesting as a proof of the distinction with which Titian was wont to be treated is a document relating to the painter's last visit to Rome, recently found in the archives of the Capitol by Ferdinand Gregorovius, the historian of Rome under the Popes. Titian, we all know, was escorted to Pesaro and thence to the Vatican by the Duke of Urbino in 1546. He was received by Paul III., and Bembo, Vasari, Sebastian del Piombo, even the great Michelangelo paid attention to him. The document found by Gregorovius proves that he obtained the freedom of the city of Rome on March 26, 1546, taking rank in this dignity immediately after Michelangelo, who received the same honours in 1537.

More important as a contribution to our knowledge of Titian as an artist is the recovery of his portrait of Bembo, which once belonged to the Farnese family, and was supposed to have been lost or to have found its way by accident into the collection of the Barberini family. This portrait, which once hung in the Naples Museum under the name of Paul Veronese, is accurately described in the Farnese inventories. It was subjected to repeated restorations, and became so disfigured at last that it was withdrawn and stowed away in the magazines of the Palazzo Borbonico. There it was recently found, cleansed and set up afresh; so that we now admire a fine, though not perfectly preserved, likeness of Titian's great protector and friend. Bembo here is quite a different person from the Cardinal bearing his name in the Barberini gallery. He wears the red cap, the cape, and robes of his office. He sits near an open window, having just rested his left hand and the book in his grasp on his knee, while his right reposes on the arm of a chair. He looks out of the picture to the left, with bold, dark, and slightly sunken eyes, his eagle nose projecting thin and aquiline over moustache and long, sleek, double-tailed beard. The picture is not one of the most finished likenesses of Titian. But it is executed with great breadth and boldness.

Another find of the same description is that of the *Sixtus IV.* which Vasari describes. It was removed many years ago from the walls of the Pitti, and has since been supposed to have perished. It is on panel, represents the pontiff in profile, and is an undoubted work of the master. But it is also one of those pieces which he executed without a model; and the handling of it, so far as one can judge, was shallow and hasty.

I may add, as a piece of news, that the portrait of the daughter of Roberto Strozzi, which so long attracted attention in the Strozzi Palace at Florence, is now exhibited in the Berlin Museum, together with a portrait of Martelli by Bronzino, and a fine profile by Botticelli. On close inspection in a new light the Strozzi Titian proves to be not a little injured by repainting of the sky. The age of the girl read hitherto as X is now found to be II.

J. A. CROWE.

WILKIE'S LETTERS TO PERRY NURSEY.

II.

"Kensington October 21st 1821.

"I regretted much putting off my journey to Little Bealings but the opportunity which was offered me of going to France with a party was really a great object, and I hope you and M^{rs} Nursey would excuse the delay of my visit to you it has occasioned. My intention and that of Colonel Ansley, whose party I joined was to go over to Boulogne and then to sojourn for a week or a fortnight, but upon getting there our accommodations & the amusements of the place and the society were not so good as we expected, and upon its being suggested that Paris was within our reach, we made our calculations, started by the first conveyance and in 30 hours were in that celebrated city.

"My first object was to see the Great Gallery of the

Louvre. In the number of works I found here no diminution, and to a hasty review the absence of the restored pictures was scarcely felt. Colour is the great object of all English Artists. I was therefore chiefly attracted by the Masters remarkable for that quality. I selected two pictures to make slight copies of with chalk & water-colours, not because they were the finest pictures of all in the Gallery but because they were the finest in colours and management in my way. They were two of Cuypp. One, a chevalier going out to the chase, and the other a chevalier returning from the chase. The figures were larger than Cuypp's generally are but in their way as fine as Titian's.

"The works of the French Artists claim particular attention from all visitors to Paris. I saw a great deal of what they had been doing and also was most obligingly received by many of the artists themselves. You cannot compare their manner of painting with any school that has ever existed. All the schools of former times, including even the painters of Ancient Greece, have, perhaps with the exception of the Florentine, aimed essentially at colour. The present French painters with the brightest colours upon their palates [*sic*] never seem to produce what to the eye of an artist can be termed colour. So great a want is this that many other qualities, such as light and shadow [*sic*] the harmony of composition and the concentration of the interest of a story, all of which being managed upon the same principles generally coexist with it and are seldom to be found in its absence. The French artists have great knowledge of the human figure and great industry in getting up all the individual parts of their picture, but they certainly have not the tact of making their pictures look well or of giving them an agreeable or a finished look. It is the same in their Engravings, the general tone and melowness [*sic*] of a work of art is still wanting. This was to me so obvious that in looking at a Print shop from the opposite side of a street in Paris I could generally tell a French from an English print from the dryness of the one and the fullness of tone of the other. However it must be allowed that that excellence [*sic*] which pleases a whole nation in any art is not to be cavilled at by foreigners; and it is perhaps from a degree of exclusiveness in our taste that we differ from them in appreciating that in which they excell [*sic*].

"I was told there was a collection of Spanish pictures in the possession [*sic*] of the Marshal Soult that might be seen and was accordingly advised to apply to see them. This I did & had a note from the Marshal fixing a day when I might see them. When I went, to my surprize, I was introduced to Marshal the Duke de Dalmatia himself. The pictures were the finest of them of Morillo [*sic*], and were larger and certainly finer than any I had ever seen of the Master. I was exceedingly pleased and gratified by them but was no less interested with this sort of opportunity of meeting so distinguished a man as Soult. His manner to me was exceedingly good humoured, & when he spoke to me even familiar. I was nearly two hours in his Hotel, during which time he was always by, particularly when I came to the leading pictures. He would explain them himself and would lead me by the arm to look at another picture, and though there were people by who could interpret, he seemed to prefer hearing me explain what I thought of the pictures as well as I could myself. This was perhaps the most interesting scene I was present at in Paris. He is a strong and powerful man, looks sensible and shrewd, and quite the person to whom such a thing as the command of an army might be delegated. He does not however look much like a soldier [*sic*] and certainly does not carry himself high in his manner; but with all this there was now and then an expression he made use of and there was a deference shown by those about him that kept me in mind that I was all along in the presence of the great opponent of Wellington.

"In Paris I remained with our Party for 13 days, and, having seen all the lions before, found myself fully at leisure now, to see only what was of use to myself, and in the time I really saw a great deal."

[To Mrs. Nursey.]

"Kensington Dec^r 24th 1821.

"In the way of news little can be said to be passing worth relating to you here. We are all at home, with the children from school, which make the house

full for the time. We have however an occasional party which serves to keep us alive in our little way both above and below stairs. Last week we had some of my brother artists—viz. Messrs Turner, Calcott, Chantrey, &c. and in order to entertain them in the greatest style, we sported a bottle of the Hock Mr Robert was so kind as send us which, I assure you, was much admired by these connoisseurs in matters of taste. It was the first time Mr Turner had been to visit us, and Mr Nursey will be amused to learn that my sister has upon the occasion conceived the most rooted aversion to that artist whom so many admire from his habit of tasting of everything and leaving a great deal of everything upon his plate. It is possible therefore that even Mr Turner may have too much taste, which, however serviceable in his pictures, may be more than enough for his eating; but this is *entre nous*."

"Kensington July 28th 1822.

"After the exhibition was closed and my picture returned home I informed the Duke of Wellington of my readiness to deliver it and received from him a polite note requesting me to send it to him & to let him know the Price. The fixing of the Price I had previously considered a good deal, and as my friends here as well as those among whom it has been discussed as you mention in your neighbourhood have taken a good deal of interest about this question, I have heard every variety of opinion upon the subject. That of 2,000 gs. has been frequently mentioned, and had the same picture been painted for a public institution and for a public purpose, I do not know that I would have been contented with less; but being painted by order of a private individual, & being myself employed almost entirely by private individuals, I could not ask for this a much higher price than other private individuals would give for pictures of the same worth. This opinion therefore in which I was supported by some friends who are practical men, and who are good judges both of the value of works of art and of time, restricted me in the price I put upon the Picture, which altho' it was by no means so high as 2000 gs. was nevertheless greater than anything or any other modern artists have had from any individual employer in this country; and whether it be two [*sic*] high or two low, I have the satisfaction to state that it has this important confirmation, that it has not only been asked but has been paid. And altho' the Duke to a friend of mine who met his Grace at a party who put the question to him said that it was perhaps more than he at first expected, yet it was not more than he was willing to pay for the Picture, and that he was satisfied.

"The picture being delivered and immediately paid for by his Grace I consider myself very handsomely treated, and that I have got a very important business out of hand. I am now looking therefore to what I am to proceed upon next. The Earl of Liverpool I have seen since my return to town, have shown all the sketches, and am happy to find him so much satisfied with that of the Preaching of Knox, that he only waits for a more completed sketch to determine on giving me a commission to paint it.

"The Duke of York I have had another sitting of; and that goes on well; only there is still the want of style about the under part of the Dress.

"The result of the Exhibition of the Royal Academy which closed the day after we left Bealings was very satisfactory; it was within £2 13 0 of £6000, namely 5997 7s. The meeting which took place on the Monday after as I fully expected was by no means so satisfactory; it was what the expression of personal grievances on the one side without any thing conciliatory on the other was likely to create, i.e. an increase of soreness to both. Whether any thing may be done previously to heal up matters no one knows; but I fear much, tho' now at the highest point of prosperity in our Institution, that next spring various of our members may cede [*sic*] from the Exhibition."

"Kensington, Sept. 13th 1822

"In Scotland from whence I have just come the crop of last year was so good that from the quantity they were able to export to the South their situation at present is by no means so bad as that of the English farmer. This was perhaps a fortunate cir-

cumstance for that country upon the late occasion, the visit of the King being likely to intrude upon their means and their occupations in a way to which they were not accustomed. This however is all over and a most extraordinary scene it presented. Edinburgh was never known to be so full either in the memory of man or in history, people of every rank, both savage and sage, who could afford the time or the money came to have an eager look of His Majesty. The University sent their representatives; the clergy, both presbyterian and episcopalian, nonjuror and dissenter, sent theirs. The Provosts and Baillies of the larger towns astonished us by rattling through the streets in the most fashionable time of the day in the most splendid equipages; and what was still more striking and enlivening was the gathering of the Clans from the North, who with an alacrity and spirit not unlike that their fathers showed in the 45 have with an equal disregard of consequences been at the expense of fitting out a hundred men each, that they might welcome in becoming form their great chief of chiefs. Those who appeared were the Macgrigors, the Drummonds, the Clanrannalds, the Sutherlands, and the Macdonalds of Glengary. There was also a band of Celts, being chiefly inhabitants of Edwa, in the Highland dress, and besides them a Company of Archers, established it is said in the time of the James's, and who wore a dress something like Robin Hood's men, who being instituted in ancient times as the body guard of the Scottish Kings, had thus claims to this distinguished honor allowed to them upon the present occasion, & by the picturesque elegance of their dress added a great deal to the splendour of the ceremonials in which His Majesty was engaged at Hollywood house.

"The landing at Leith and the procession to the Palace were the finest things in the way of spectacle that occurred, but besides these, the Levee and Drawing room, both of which I witnessed, were peculiarly striking. The King himself was at the Levee dressed in the Highland garb and looked finer than ever I saw him in any dress. Sir William Curtis, as is well known, also sported the tartan, a compliment which no alderman had ever paid that cloth before. The Drawing room was extremely interesting, the dresses were as splendid and as well put on as at any assemblage at St. James's, in jewels and diamonds however it fell far short of it. One carriage that I saw drive up to the gate looked very imposing. It was that of a Highland Chieftain with the handsomest liveries accompanied by 4 running footmen in the Highland dress armed with targets and Lochaber axes; as if in defence of the ladies who lighted and entered the hall in elegant court dresses. The equipages however were in general very inferior to what a court in London would produce. The Drawing room itself was very imposing. I saw the Ladies enter one by one with their trains sailing as they advanced to his Majesty, and to see their faces as they approached was truly curious the sort of flutter and change of colour, the evident terror that many were in, and at the same time the sort of beauty of behaviour that all of them instinctively showed on being saluted by the King made it really one of the most interesting sights that could be witnessed. Whether the display of beauty was so great as a St James's Court could have furnished is rather a doubtful question, and I have not heard any opinion from one experienced upon the subject.

"His Majesty's progress to the Church was marked by the peculiar good behaviour of the people, who with all their eagerness simply took off their hats in silence as his carriage passed along. His Majesty's appearance in church gave great satisfaction to the people and was one of those things that will be as long remembered by the dooce and decent presbyterians as anything he has done.

"The whole visit seems to have gone off in the most remarkable and satisfactory manner. We had every evidence in Scotland that it was liked on the part of the people and from what I hear from various quarters here it appears to have given very great pleasure to the King himself. While it lasted the joy & excitement was great, the jokes & puns that every new situation gave rise to were of the most lively kind, and looking at it with the eye of a painter the variety & brilliancy of the costumes & buildings and scenery, seemed to recall those of the best times of the art. One joke was made by a friend I thought rather good. The Principal Baird, it was said, was most desirous to have the honor of preach-

ing before the king, but being a man of warm feelings apt to be overcome even to tears when strongly excited, it was said that preaching before the King would be neither more nor less than George Baird unto George Rex *greeting* [Scotch for *crying*]. Glengary's men when they arrived had to take the oath of allegiance before they could be put on duty, Sir Walter Scott who as a magistrate administered to them the oath said, on finding they could not speak english, that the oath should be explained to them. No, No, said Glengary, we have not time for that—they can swear all the same, and at any rate the oath can be explained to them afterwards!!"

"Kensington, Nov^r, 26th 1822.

"We have had much pleasure in the visit of Miss Cara; and I have only to regret that, being for a short time out of town, and about a fortnight occupied with a severe cold, I have not been able to show her about so much as I could wish to see the Lions; however she has not been entirely prevented seeing objects of this sort, having been escorted with my sister on Saturday last to see those at Exeter Change, which, with the Tygers and Elephants, and the various other animals, furnished subject for conversation for two whole days afterwards.

"Talking of Exeter Change, however, I have now proceeded a considerable way with my Picture of the Parish Beadle, into which a monkey and bears are introduced. The monkey I was obliged to get after all from Exeter Change, it being necessary I should have a real one before me: the study I had made of the little one at Mrs. Fitzgerald's being not altogether adapted to my purpose, and being of too dark a colour to suit its place in the Picture. Mrs. Fitzgerald will, I fear, be displeased with this appearance of slight passed upon her favorite, and may perhaps apply the lines of Shakespear to me of 'To one thing constant never,' that she so happily applied to it.

"The chief thing I have begun since you were in town is the sketch in oil of the Preaching of Knox, which from its look appears one of the best subjects I have yet got. That of Queen Mary you were pleased to think well of is still in reserve, may do at a future time, but is not so good a field to work upon as Knox."

"Jan^r 26th 1823.

"My Picture of the Beadle goes on uninterruptedly. Robert went with me one day to a noted place—Field Lane, bottom of Holbourn Hill in quest of a Bear, which I afterwards made a Drawing of. This was a complete Alsacia, looked a sanctuary for everything low and terrific; being two of us, however, we got out without molestation & pockets quite safe. My Italian figures I have got done, and am now painting in the Bear."

"24, Lower Phillimore Place, Kensington,
July 26th 1823.

"I am now a Placeman, with all the odium as well as the credit of holding a post under the Crown. By a letter received last week from Mr. Peel I was informed that the appointment of Limner to the King for Scotland, become vacant by the death of Sir Henry Raeburn, had by his proposal been most graciously conferred upon me by his Majesty. This appointment, unexpected & unsolicited as it was, and conferred by the givers simultaneously and with the purest disinterestedness, I naturally look upon as a very high honor. By its name it may be an ancient office and was probably held by those Limners who have painted the numerous Kings & Queens who adorn the walls of the old Gallery at Hollywood House. In modern times it has become more of a sinecure & for twenty years back being held by one who was not an artist, but from that misapplication was retrieved by coming lately into the hands of Sir Henry Raeburn. In descending to me it remains professionally in the right channel; but as it has converted me into a pensioner to a certain extent upon the public, and being in regard to Scotland a non-resident, I feel desirous to make such application of my art that in spirit at least I may not be subject to the additional charge of being a sinecurist."

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

In a series of letters to the *Times*, Mr. J. C. Robinson, who for some years had superintendence of the Art Museum at South Kensington, has been urging that, in a more important and complete way than has ever before been attempted, there should be organised an Exhibition of Old English Decorative and Industrial Art. We have been, indeed, somewhat specially regardful of many of the treasures of the industrial art of other nations that various circumstances have brought into our hands, but hitherto, as a community, not a little indifferent to such art objects as are of Old English origin. An exhibition where much of purely English work should be displayed would excite interest and stimulate curiosity and care. We are much at one on this matter with Mr. Robinson. The writer of the letters further urges that in the domain of English industrial art excellent service could be rendered by the provincial museums if there were opportunity afforded for rendering it. He urges that the provincial museums of England are as yet poor and feeble plants: that they grow but slowly, as if in ungenial soil; while, at least, they might be made admirable and safe receptacles for such treasures as those he speaks of. "A little trouble," he adds, "and goodwill on the part of neighbouring noblemen and gentry might, indeed, soon impart interest and value to the museum of every English county town, and thus the depressing blankness of many a wealthy and populous centre would be wonderfully relieved." Mr. Robinson's subsequent digressions on the subject of South Kensington have not added strength to the series of communications upon which he has been engaged.

WHILE the Grosvenor Gallery is preparing for its second Winter Exhibition, which will include, it is understood, many examples of the water-colour work of the elder of our now living artists, as well as a very rich array of drawings by Old Masters, it is no secret, we believe, that the Royal Academy has engaged to display during this winter season a collection of the designs and studies of Old Masters to supplement and form a part of the usual exhibition of their painted work. The resources at the command of so ancient and distinguished a body as the Royal Academy are undeniably great: and we believe that the prestige of the society has sufficed to obtain for it the promise of exceptional loans from more than one great private collection hitherto closed to the public. The present is then a very fitting opportunity to bring forward the important question of cataloguing, and to urge publicly upon those charged with the arrangement of these kindred Exhibitions the desirableness of preparing fuller descriptive and analytical records than have yet been offered. On more than one occasion at a Winter Exhibition, the catalogue issued by the authority of the Royal Academy was a source of just reproach to that body. Its information was at the best scanty, and at the worst inaccurate. Latterly, we are rejoiced to say, there has been sign of improvement; but the energy and enterprise of the Royal Academy in this matter have never been put to so severe a test as they are this year destined to be put to; for, in the first place, the just attribution of a drawing is often more difficult than that of a picture, and in the second place, one drawing is often related to another, throws light upon another, in a way not easily to be taken count of with painted and presumably independent canvases. The Grosvenor Gallery, too, has thus far been behindhand in this matter. It presented us last year with a crude list; at first, of necessity, not wholly trustworthy; then amended, but at the last not faultless; and it issued an excellent general study of the work of certain Italian masters only after the close of the Exhibition, and in an illustrated Catalogue which was expensive, though not dear. What is first wanted, we will venture to urge, in an exhibition of Old Masters' drawings is a *Catalogue raisonné*,

issued, indeed, "under revision" to begin with, but as soon as possible in complete and instructive form. The task, of course, is not the task of a day, nor is it, even in the most skilled hands, facile of accomplishment; but the resources surely exist which would provide for the work, and we would hope that both the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery may this year be encouraged to undertake it.

MESSRS. DEIGHTON AND DUNTHORNE will shortly publish by subscription a selection from the works of Mr. Henry Dawson, now exhibited at the Art Museum, Nottingham Castle. They will be engraved by Mr. Alfred Dawson in his new photo-mezzotint process. The work will contain about twelve plates.

THE same firm have in preparation etchings by V. Lhuillier, after Mr. G. H. Boughton's painting, *The Waning of the Honeymoon*, and Mr. Seymour Lucas's *As Dry as a Limekiln*; and after Mr. Glendon's *Friends or Foes?*, by A. Mongin.

HERR SIGMUND SOLDAN, of Nürnberg, has just begun the publication of a work containing photographic illustrations of the magnificent collection of arms in the possession of Prince Charles of Prussia. This is one of the richest collections in Germany, not only as regards historical importance, but also from its artistic interest, some of the greatest artists of Germany, such as Albrecht Dürer, the two Behams, Altdorfer, Virgil Solis, and others, having furnished designs for the ornamentation of many of the pieces. The work is to appear in numbers, of which the first, containing twenty-one plates, is now out. It is accompanied with explanatory text written by Herren Hiltl and Frisch.

THE venerable German sculptor Ludwig von Hofer, a pupil of Thorwaldsen, has lately gone to Carrara in order to execute his great group of the *Rape of Proserpine* in the marble of that place. He hopes to accomplish his work in about ten months, though the group measures fourteen feet in height, and the artist is now seventy-seven years of age.

THE Minister of Public Instruction having decided that the various libraries of Paris should not take part in the retrospective exhibition of the Trocadéro, several of the smaller libraries, following the example of the Bibliothèque Nationale, have, as already mentioned, instituted exhibitions of their own, bringing out all the treasures stored in their collections. The Bibliothèque de Sainte-Geneviève in particular makes a good show of rarities and curiosities. Among the most noteworthy of these are a series of busts of distinguished men belonging to the ancient abbey of Sainte-Geneviève, executed by such artists as Girardon, Coysevox, Caffieri, &c.; and a series of portraits in pastel of the Kings of France from Louis IX. to Louis XIV., executed in 1680, but by whom is unknown.

It seems to be decided that an international art exhibition shall be held next year at Munich. The King of Bavaria has not only signified his assent, but has assumed the presidency of the undertaking.

In the September number of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* Dr. Robert Dohme brings to a close his learned "Studies of the History of Architecture in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." He considers more particularly in this article the system of castle-building, both in Germany and France. Oscar Berggruen continues his notice of the younger painters of Vienna, a school of rising young artists whose names are very little known in England. Among these he mentions Hyacinth von Wieser, who died in Rome in 1876; Rudolph Geyling, whose pretty fantastic picture called *Useless Trouble* is reproduced; the two sons of Prof. Carl Blaas, both of whom inherit great artistic talent; Karl Probst, a pupil of Prof. Angeli; and three very clever pupils of the

genial Albert Zimmermann, one of whom, Robert Russ, gained great distinction at the Vienna Universal Exhibition. The other articles of the number deal with the National Exhibition at Naples in 1877, and the Plastic Museum of the Vienna Academy. The editor also finishes his long and interesting review of Springer's *Raffael und Michelangelo*. As frontispiece, an etching is given, by Klaus, from Veronese's *Adoration of the Shepherds*, in the Vienna Gallery.

THE new picture by the Swiss painter Arnold Böcklin has just been placed in the Berlin National Gallery. The artist, who received a commission for the work, has given it the title of *Die Insel der Seligen*. The "blessed ones" in Herr Böcklin's paradise are certainly no Christians. In the foreground runs a deep blue river, which loses itself in a cavern. An old Centaur, who seems to hold the post of ferryman to the Island of the Blessed, is fording the stream, and carries a naked woman on his back towards the insular paradise. Two water-nymphs swim to meet him, and welcome the new-comer with singing. The inhabitants of the island seem to be occupied in quiet courtship under the shadow of the trees, and in dancing round the altar of Love. The charm of the picture is said to lie wholly in its landscape, and its daring employment of an intensity of colour which may occasionally be seen in the central Swiss lakes, but which must seem an exaggeration in Berlin. The figures are mere accessories, and are somewhat wooden. The artist's many admirers describe it as a poem in colours (*Farbengedicht*).

THE series of German "Dichter-Galerien" is to be enriched by the addition of a *Wilhelm Hauff-Galerie*. The album will contain twelve photographs from original paintings by the Düsseldorf artists, E. Bosch, Ph. Grot-Johann, and M. Volckarth. It will be issued in two sizes.

M. QUANTIN, of the Rue St.-Benoît, Paris, in addition to the three volumes of his "Petite Bibliothèque de Luxe," before noticed, has lately issued the first volume of another series, which will comprise most of the celebrated romances of the eighteenth century, notably the works of Boufflers, Caylus, Cazotte, La Morlière, and others. The series opens with the *Contes de l'Abbé de Voisenot*, which are rendered more enjoyable by a preliminary essay on the genial and humorous old Academician, written with much taste by M. Octave Uzanne. The illustrations to this work are, as usual in M. Quantin's publications, of good quality and style. The *Diable Amoureux*, for instance, which has just been published as the fourth volume of the "Petite Bibliothèque," is enlivened by a number of grotesque sketches attributed to Moreaud, and by three excellent little etchings by Buhot.

THE numerous remains of Roman antiquities that have been unearthed for some years past at and near Ratisbon have long been in need of adequate housing. This want is now about to be supplied. The Bavarian Government have placed a fine Romanesque church, St. Ulrich, at the disposal of the Historical Society; and within its walls the memorials will find a resting-place, thus forming the nucleus of a museum which promises, according to the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, to be one of the richest Roman museums in Germany.

ACCORDING to the same paper Garibaldi has conceded to the Commendatore Giuseppe Costa, of Rome, the right to work the granite of Caprera, so that the Via Garibaldi will be paved with granite from the General's own quarries.

MUSIC.

It may be well to remind our London readers that the first of the present series of Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace takes place this afternoon, when Brahms's second symphony will

be performed for the first time in England; and the Belgian pianist, M. Brassin, will also make his first appearance in this country.

THE Borough of Hackney Choral Association has issued its prospectus for the coming season. Four concerts will be given in Shoreditch Town Hall, on November 18, 1878, and January 13, March 10, and May 5, 1879. The chief works announced for performance are the third part of Schumann's *Faust* music; Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 114th Psalm, and *First Walpurgis Night*; Handel's *Chandos Anthem*, "O praise the Lord with one consent;" Dr. Bridge's oratorio *Mount Moriah*; Bennett's *May Queen*; and Brahms's *Schicksalslied*. The announcement made by some of our contemporaries that Mr. Prout's new cantata *Hereward* is in preparation by the Association, and will be produced during the season, is absolutely without foundation; as also is the statement that the work is shortly to be produced at the Crystal Palace. The cantata is not yet finished; but when completed its first performance will certainly be by the Association for which it is being expressly composed.

DR. HULLAH's Report for the year 1877 on the Examination in Music of the Students in Training Colleges in Great Britain, which has just been published, is of much interest, and on the whole satisfactory in the results given. Most of the examiner's suggestions for the improvement of the musical education of teachers and pupil-teachers have been adopted; the sight-singing and the ear-tests were in general satisfactorily dealt with; and the study of instrumental music is becoming much more general than was the case some years since. At the same time Dr. Hullah justly complains that the effect of this improvement as regards teachers does not appear in the music to be heard in most elementary schools. This he attributes to the prevalence of "singing by rote," which he correctly characterises as "a mere sham." The remedy which he suggests is that such schools should be systematically inspected in music by competent persons; till this is done but little amendment is to be anticipated.

THE work of renovation in St. James's Hall is nearly complete, and according to arrangements at present fixed the pianoforte recital of Mr. Walter Bache on Monday, the 28th inst., will be the inaugural performance of the new season. But it is possible that before the date named an organ recital may be given by Mr. W. T. Best, on the new instrument now in course of erection by Messrs. Bryceson. Whatever may be the effect of the removal of the hanging gaseliers on the acoustical properties of the building, the substitution of sunlights will tend to increase the comfort of the occupants of the balcony and gallery, the heat in those portions of the hall being frequently insupportable under the old arrangement.

THE statement that has appeared in some journals to the effect that the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra will pay a visit to London next summer is erroneous. Herr Richter is engaged to conduct three orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall, but the band, numbering 110 performers, will be obtained chiefly from home sources. Beethoven's symphonies in C minor, E flat (*Eroica*), and A will be performed, and the remainder of the programmes will consist principally of music of the modern school.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Appleton (G. W.), <i>Frozen Hearts, a Romance</i> , 3 vols., cr 8vo..... (S. Tinsley) 31/6	
Armit (A.), <i>The Garden at Monkholme</i> , 3 vols., cr 8vo (S. Tinsley) 31/6	
Arthur (T. S.), <i>Ten Nights in the Bar Room</i> , 12mo (Kempster) 2/0	
Biddlecombe (Sir G.), <i>Autobiography</i> , cr 8vo (Chapman & Hall) 8/0	
Bismarck (Prince), <i>Letters to his Wife, his Sister, and Others, 1844-70</i> , cr 8vo..... (Chapman & Hall) 6/0	

Brachet (A.), <i>Etymological Dictionary of the French Language</i> , 2nd ed., cr 8vo..... (Macmillan) 7/6	
Bury (B. de), <i>All for Greed</i> , 12mo..... (Chapman & Hall) 2/0	
Capper (J.), <i>Old Ceylon: Sketches of Ceylon Life in Olden Time</i> , 8vo..... (Whittingham) 7/6	
Chambers (G. F.), <i>Law Relating to Highways and Bridges</i> , imp 8vo..... (Stevens & Sons) 18/0	
Clarke (A.), <i>Christian Theology</i> , 12mo..... (Hamilton) 2/6	
Davenport (E.), <i>Live Toys: Anecdotes of our Four-legged and other Pets</i> , large sq..... (Griffith & Farran) 1/6	
Day (Mrs.), <i>A Chequered Life</i> , 3 vols., cr 8vo (Hurst & Blackett) 31/6	
Desprez (P. S.), <i>Daniel and John: or, the Apocalypse of the Old and that of the New Testament</i> , 8vo (C. Kegan Paul & Co.) 12/0	
Elliot (R.), <i>James Daryll</i> , 2nd ed., cr 8vo..... (Allingham) 2/0	
Elliot (R.), <i>Undecided</i> , cr 8vo..... (Allingham) 2/6	
Forbes (A. K.), <i>Rās Malā: Hindoo Annals of the Province of Gozerat in the East Indies</i> , cr 8vo .. (Richardson) 12/0	
Fry (H.), <i>Royal Guide to London Charities 1878-9</i> , cr 8vo (Hardwicke) 1/6	
Geikie (C.), <i>Sixth Reading Book</i> , cr 8vo..... (Tegg) 2/6	
Gilbert (W.), <i>Dr. Austin's Guests</i> , 12mo (Chapman & Hall) 2/0	
Gilbert (W.), <i>Wizard of the Mountain</i> , 12mo (Chapman & Hall) 2/6	
Grant (C.), <i>Land Ahead, a Novel</i> , 3 vols., cr 8vo (Chapman & Hall) 31/6	
Greer (M. J.), <i>My Mother's Diamonds: a Domestic Story</i> , cr 8vo..... (Griffith & Farran) 5/0	
Roblyn (R. D.), <i>Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine</i> , 10th ed., 12mo..... (Whittaker) 12/6	
Hutchison (F. J.), <i>Military Sketching and Reconnaissance</i> , 12mo..... (C. Kegan Paul & Co.) 6/0	
Juvenal, <i>19 Satires</i> , vol. ii., by J. E. B. Mayor, 2nd ed., cr 8vo (Macmillan) 8/6	
Keetley (C. B.), <i>Student's Guide to Medical Profession</i> , cr 8vo (Macmillan) 2/6	
Knox (K.), <i>Queen Dora: the Life and Lessons of a Little Girl</i> , cr 8vo..... (Griffith & Farran) 2/6	
Lee (R.), <i>Twelve Stories of the Sayings and Doings of Animals</i> , large sq..... (Griffith & Farran) 1/6	
Lever (C.), <i>Horace Templeton</i> , 12mo..... (Routledge) 2/0	
Marrat (E.), <i>Long Evenings: or, Stories for my Little Friends</i> , large sq..... (Griffith & Farran) 1/6	
Money (E.), <i>Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea</i> , 3rd ed., 8vo..... (Whittingham) 7/6	
Paxton (M. W.), <i>By-ways</i> , 3 vols., cr 8vo..... (S. Tinsley) 31/6	
Probyn (M.), <i>Once, Twice, Thrice, and Away</i> , cr 8vo (Remington) 10/6	
Schiller (F.), <i>Song of the Bell, and other Selections</i> , translated by B. Robinson, 12mo..... (Williams & Norgate) 2/6	
Sergeant (L.), <i>New Greece</i> , 8vo..... (Cassell) 21/0	
Shakespeare and his Contemporaries, with the Plots of his Plays, Theatres and Actors, by W. Tegg, cr 8vo (Tegg) 4/0	
Stratmann (F. H.), <i>Dictionary of the Old English Language</i> , 3rd ed., 4to..... (Dulau) 35/0	
Stubbs (C. W.), <i>Village Politics: Addresses and Sermons</i> , 12mo..... (Macmillan) 3/6	
Thomson (J. T.), <i>Social Problems: an Inquiry into the Law of Influences</i> , 8vo..... (C. Kegan Paul & Co.) 10/6	
Trollope (A.), <i>Is he Popenjoy? or 8vo (Chapman & Hall) 6/0</i>	
Warren (Mrs.), <i>How they Managed their House on 500l. a Year: a Narrative</i> , cr 8vo..... (Remington) 10/6	
Will is the Cause of Woe, 3 vols., cr 8vo..... (S. Tinsley) 31/6	

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
DIGBY'S FAMINE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTHERN INDIA, by J. INNES MINCHIN	327
FORMEY'S COMPENDIUM OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF ANCIENT HISTORY, by G. C. WARR	328
QUESADA ON THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF EUROPE, by W. E. A. AXON	329
LINDSAY-BUCKNALL'S SEARCH FOR FORTUNE, by the Rev. J. DAVIES	330
LINDSAY'S DE ECCLESIA ET CATHEDRA, by CANON CHEETHAM	331
RAMBAUD'S HISTORY OF RUSSIA, by W. R. S. RALSTON	332
NEW NOVELS, by the Rev. DR. LITTLEDALE	334
CURRENT LITERATURE	334
NOTES AND NEWS	335
NOTES OF TRAVEL	337
AFRICAN HYDROGRAPHY IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS	338
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, I.	339
SELECTED BOOKS	340
FLORENCE LETTER, by MDME. VILLARI	340
VON GLZYCKI ON HUME'S ETHICS, by H. SIDGWICK	341
DARMESTETER'S ORMAZD ET AHRIMAN, by PROF. JOLLY	342
THE GENUINENESS OF THE CRIMEAN TOMB-INSCRIPTIONS	343
SCIENCE NOTES (GEOLOGY, &c.)	343
NEALE'S ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. ALBAN, by R. J. KING	343
RECENT ADDITIONS TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF TITIAN, by J. A. CROWE	345
WILKIE'S LETTERS TO PERRY NURSEY, II.	345
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY	347
MUSIC NOTES, NEW PUBLICATIONS	347-8

Fourth Edition, crown 8vo, cloth, 4s.

SCHLUTTER'S GERMAN CLASS-BOOK.
A Course of Instruction based on Becker's System, and so arranged as to exhibit the Self-Development of the Language, and its Affinities with the English. By FREDERICK SCHLUTTER, late of the Royal Academy, Woolwich. Fourth Edition, 424 pages, cloth, 5s.

MÖLLER (A.)—A GERMAN READING-BOOK. A Companion to Schlutter's German Class-Book. With a complete Vocabulary. 150 pages 12mo, cloth, 2s.

Just published, Fourth Edition, cloth, 4s. 6d.

GERMAN for the ENGLISH. I. FIRST READING-BOOK. Easy Poems, with Interlinear Translations, and Illustrated by Notes and Tables, chiefly etymological. By A. SONNENSCHNEIN and J. S. STALLYBRASS. Crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

Just published, cloth, 2s. 6d., Second Edition.

APEL'S SHORT and PRACTICAL GERMAN GRAMMAR, for Beginners, with copious Examples and Exercises.

Second Edition, crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

EUGENE'S STUDENT'S COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. With an Historical Sketch of the Formation of French. For the use of Upper and Middle Schools. With copious Exercises. By G. EUGENE.

Or, Grammar, 3s.; Exercises, 2s. 6d.

"In itself this is in many ways the most satisfactory grammar for beginners that we have as yet seen."—*Athenaeum*.

Second Edition, crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.

EUGENE'S FRENCH METHOD. Elementary French Lessons. Easy Rules and Exercises preparatory to the "Student's Comparative French Grammar." By the same Author. Second Edition, thoroughly revised. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.

"Certainly deserves to rank among the best of our elementary French exercise-books."—*Educational Times*.

KRUEGER (H.)—SHORT FRENCH GRAMMAR. Fourth Edition. 180 pages 12mo, cloth, 2s. WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; and 20 South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

Now ready, **VOLUME XIII.** of the **ACADEMY**, January to June, 1878, bound in cloth, price 10s. **CASES for BINDING VOLUME XIII.**, now ready, price 2s.

All Back Numbers of the **ACADEMY** may be had from the commencement of the publication in October, 1869.

AGENCIES.

Copies of the **ACADEMY** can be obtained every Saturday morning in **EDINBURGH** of Mr. MENZIES; in **DUBLIN** of Messrs. W. H. SMITH AND SONS; in **MANCHESTER** of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in **NEW YORK**, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. There are also Agencies in twelve of the principal cities of the NORTH and WEST of the UNITED STATES.

PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in **PARIS** every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

THE ACADEMY.

	YEARLY.	HALF-YEARLY.	QUARTERLY.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
If obtained of a Newsvendor or at a Railway Station	0 13 0	0 6 6	0 3 3
Including Postage to any part of the United Kingdom	0 15 2	0 7 7	0 3 10
Including Postage to any part of France, Germany, India, China, &c.	0 17 4	0 8 8	0 4 4